THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

TAKING NICARAGUA UNDER THE EAGLE'S WING

WHATEVER THE APPREHENSION of the other Central American nations and of some of our own anti-imperialist organs as they regard Mr. Bryan's proposal to establish a form of protectorate over Nicaragua, it meets the hearty approval of the two governments immediately concerned, and finds influential supporters, according to the Washington correspondents, among both Democrats and Republicans in Congress. In the press, too, the dictum that "party lines end at the water's edge" is confirmed by the approving attitude of such papers as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), *Sun* (Ind.), *Press* (Prog.), and *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), the Washington *Times* (Prog.), the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), and the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.); while, on the other hand, one of the strongest expressions of misgiving over the proposed departure from our traditional policy in Central America comes from the Democratic New York *World*. Central American enthusiasm for the innovation seems to be strictly confined to Nicaragua itself. The somewhat disgruntled tone of much of the comment from the other Central American States—Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras—is attributed to fear of "aggression" by this country and to the vanishing of their cherished dream of a federation of the Isthmian republics. Their cry that "this is the beginning of the American invasion" is robbed of some of its force by Nicaragua's statement that the proposed protectorate is of her own seeking, and by President Wilson's assurances that it does not represent a "general policy to be followed throughout Central America."

Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

A NEW FOSTER-NEPHEW OF UNCLE SAM.

President Adolfo Diaz, of Nicaragua, believes that the exchange of a naval base and canal rights for $3,000,000 of American gold will give him a virtual insurance against revolution.

Yet, despite these assurances, President Melendez of Salvador cables to the New York *World* to record his country's opposition to the proposed treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, which "menaces the sovereignty of the latter and deeply affects the vital interests of Central America." This treaty, he declares, "is not looked upon favorably in this country, and, I believe, as little in the other republics of the Isthmus." And President Ricardo Jiminez of Costa Rica, while he declines the invitation of the New York *Times* to comment on the Nicaragua plan, adds significantly:

"As to ourselves in this little Republic, 'conceived in liberty,' according to the phrase of Lincoln, to live orderly and for the purpose of maintaining and fostering, more and more, all kinds of cordial relations with the United States, we do not need to sacrifice any of the attributes of our sovereignty."

Nicaragua's President, on the other hand, insists that the treaty subserves "the mutual interests of Nicaragua and the United States," and in a dispatch to *The Times* he adds:

"Setting on a firm basis the friendly relations between the two countries, it guarantees the independence of the country and of the Administration, as well as the peace and prosperity of the Republic, and it insures its position in the world in view of the new relations into which these countries will come by the opening of the Panama route and the possible construction of the Nicaragua Canal."

Mr. Bryan's plan, as laid before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is to extend the scope of the proposed Nicaragua treaty, first negotiated in the Taft Administration. By this treaty the United States would obtain exclusive canal rights across Nicaragua and a new naval base, with several small

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islands, on the Gulf of Fonseca, in exchange for $3,000,000 in gold. The radical innovation proposed by Mr. Bryan is that provisions similar to the so-called "Platt amendment" relating to Cuba be injected into the treaty. In accepting these provisions Nicaragua would bind herself to the following terms:

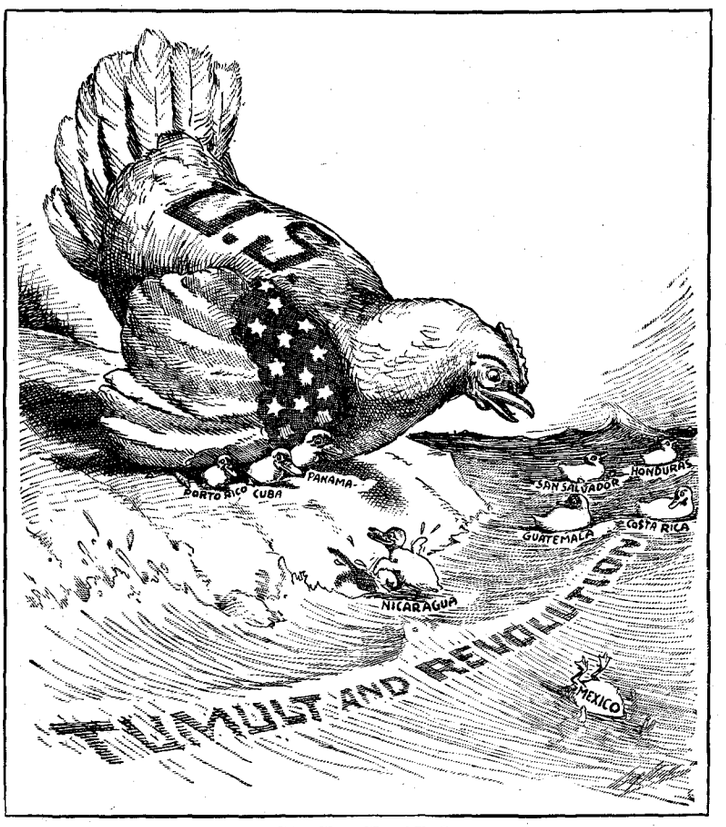
That war should not be declared without the consent of the United States.

That no treaties would be made with foreign Governments that would tend to destroy her independence, or that would give those Governments a foothold in the Republic.

That no public debt would be contracted beyond the ordinary resources of the Government, as indicated by the ordinary revenues.

That the United States should have the right to intervene at any time to preserve Nicaraguan independence, or to protect life or property.

The purchase of the exclusive right to build a canal across Nicaragua from the Caribbean to the Pacific, remarks the Boston *Transcript*, represents a policy of insurance against competition with the Panama Canal. The acquisition of a naval base on the Gulf of Fonseca is scarcely less important, according to the same paper, because "we shall have much need of a great harbor on the central west coast when the Panama Canal is opened," and "we have need at present of a suitable place to which our Pacific fleet may repair for maneuvers—Magdalena Bay, on the Mexican coast, having become unavailable even for target practise." But more significant than either of these features of the treaty, in the opinion of our press, is the proposed protectorate over the turbulent little nation of 600,000 souls, whose kaleidoscopic politics have caused Uncle Sam so much anxiety in the past. As the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* points out, this will make "a broad belt of territory, stretching from ocean to ocean, in which stability of government and industry will be effected." Of the influence of this arrangement on Central America in general the same writer goes on to say:



"CLUCK! CLUCK!"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

"The certainty of internal peace in this section will go far, it is believed, toward maintaining the stability of Honduras and Salvador, Nicaragua's neighbors on the north.

"Of Costa Rica, on the south, there is little cause for anxiety, while Guatemala, if kept out of embroilments with its neighbors, is a fairly certain quantity. . . . . .

"An important fact in the proposed arrangement is that not only will the peace and progress of Nicaragua be assured, but by the terms of the treaty the United States will be able to exercise the upper hand on the Gulf of Fonseca. The waters of this gulf, on which the United States is ceded a naval base, wash the shores of Nicaragua and those of Salvador and Honduras as well.

"In every disturbance in and among those three republics the waters of the Gulf of Fonseca have carried many a revolutionary and filibustering expedition. The domination of the gulf, which is, by the way, the only good harbor between San Diego and South America, will enable the United States effectively to put an end to such expeditions in that quarter."

The *Sun* correspondent regards the Nicaraguan treaty as "a great stride toward getting that control of the Caribbean by the United States which in most progressive quarters has long been regarded as inevitable and essential." Reviewing the remarkable progress that has been made in this direction during the last fifteen years, he reminds us of the following facts:

"The United States now owns outright Porto Rico, an island occupying an important position commercially and strategically in relation to Caribbean trade routes and the Panama Canal.

"Cuba is under the sheltering arm of the United States almost as completely as is Porto Rico. In Santo Domingo, another important point in the fringe of islands which enclose the Caribbean, the United States exercises a tremendous influence through the receivership of its customs. . . . . .

"By this simple device the Dominican Republic has been enabled to proceed toward a greater economic development, practically untroubled by internal upheavals, and European interference in its affairs has been rendered next to impossible.

"The Republic of Panama, while nominally independent and actually so for all domestic purposes, is very much under the domination of the United States. It exists, in fact, under the guaranty of its integrity by the United States. Thus with the quiet assured in the Caribbean and at the most vital point between the United States border and South America, the Nicaraguan arrangement will add another link in the chain and extend the strengthening process up into the heart of Central America."

Nicaragua's eagerness to come under the wing of the United States, an attitude in marked contrast to the intense suspicion of us nursed in her sister republics, is thus explained by the New York *Times's* Washington correspondent:

"The truth of the thing is that Nicaragua has seen a light. The peace and tranquillity that prevailed in Nicaragua during the occupation of that country by American bluejackets and marines under Rear Admiral Southerland last year and for the early months of 1913 taught prominent people there what might be expected in the way of happiness and prosperity under the rule of the United States. The American forces were landed to protect the lives and property of citizens of the United States during the revolutionary movement led by General Mena.

"The whole story of what the men of Admiral Southerland's command accomplished during their stay in Nicaragua has not been told. Much was left to Admiral Southerland's discretion, and he used his authority to see that not only Americans, but distrest Nicaraguans were succored. His troops came in conflict with Mena's followers, and severe fighting resulted. Admiral Southerland practically drove the revolutionists out of the country, operated railroad trains, and kept lines of com-

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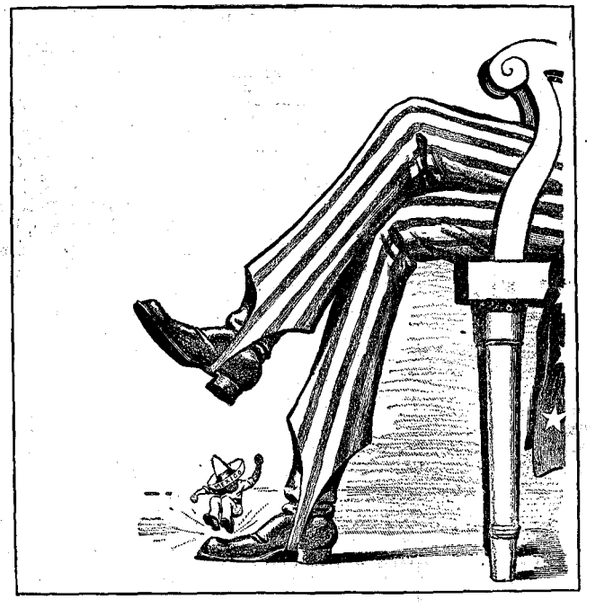

LITTLE THINGS DON'T BOTHER US.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

EVENTUALLY!—WHY NOT NOW?
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*.

ANOTHER LATIN-AMERICAN PROBLEM.

munication open, fed the people in many towns, and generally relieved the prevailing distress.

"It was asserted here to-day that a great change of sentiment toward the United States had been produced in Nicaragua by the work of Admiral Southerland, and particularly by the conduct of the marines that remained in possession of the country after the fighting was over. By orders from Washington all persons in need of food and clothing were provided for out of the marine stores, and while the American forces remained in the territory of the Republic there was peace and happiness. The gratitude of the Nicaraguan people has been attested in letters addrest to this Government and to Admiral Southerland."

"Strong support has developed in the Senate for the Administration's policy of protection and supervision over Nicaragua," reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. Even Senator Bacon, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who led the Senatorial opposition to the Nicaraguan treaty negotiated under the Taft Administration, indorses the principle of the new proposal and explains that his opposition to the earlier plan was that it "practically turned the financial affairs of Nicaragua over to a lot of private bankers and put the Army and Navy of the United States behind them to enforce their contracts and the payment of their debts." Discussing the question with the correspondents, he went on to say:

"If conditions require us to interfere in Nicaragua it is much better that we do so pursuant to law and in obedience to law made by treaty or otherwise rather than that we should proceed lawlessly and in violation of law, as was done when the marines were sent to the capital of Nicaragua in the last Administration and took actual part in the civil strife."

Senators of such diverse shades of Republicanism as Root, Lodge, and Cummins are also quoted in praise of Mr. Bryan's plan. It is merely "writing down the Monroe Doctrine in black and white," says Senator Cummins; and Senator Lodge remarks: "This is not dollar diplomacy; it is good sense." Senator Borah, however, another Republican, pours hot shot into the scheme on the ground that "it means the going up of the American flag all the way to the Panama Canal, so surely as time goes on." Condemning the "imperialism" of this course, he continues:

"This is a new rôle for a Republic which is just now preaching from a million rostrums popular government and the rights of every people to say what kind of government they shall have. True, we have not heretofore lived up to our precepts, but we have always been professing that we are going to after we get out of certain conditions into which war had thrown us. We are now in Porto Rico, and we are refusing her people citizenship. We are now in the Far East with a class of people unfit for citizenship and whom we have no intention, notwithstanding our pretenses, of turning loose.

"Thousands and thousands of our people think we ought to be in Mexico. We are on our way to Central America to destroy the governments therein; because while it is done by the soporific influence of each, it is no less destruction than if we should send our hostile fleets and hammer down their capitals."

As President Wilson's Latin-American policy emerges from the melting-pot, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (Ind.), it is seen to be "a complete acceptance of responsibility for policing the turbulent republics of Central America in return for a 'hands-off' policy by Europe and Asia." Among the newspaper critics of this arrangement we find the Washington *Post* (Ind.), New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.), and the New York *World* (Dem.). In *The World* we find the following expressions of uneasiness over the proposed "drumstick diplomacy":

"When we dedicated the Panama Canal to war instead of peace and commerce the first result was a violation of treaty. The second is now before us in the form of the proposed agreement with Nicaragua, by which we are to pay that country $3,000,000 to exclude all other nations from interoceanic enterprises through its territory forever. . . . . .

"We fought for Cuba in order to liberate it and exacted certain promises from its people in return. We buy Nicaragua with no guaranty that it will keep its word or that at some future time we shall not have to fight for our purchase. Its government is weak and desperate. Its people are unstable. Their promises and our $3,000,000 will probably run out together. . . . . .

"The dollar diplomacy of the Taft Administration contemplated some such bargain as this, with various American bankers as the middlemen. In that case private money would have been advanced, and the Army and Navy would have pursued the cash as collectors. As the new arrangement is national and not personal, it has some advantages, but the responsibilities are the same. To the extent that they involve us in a policy of hostility to all new plans for connecting the oceans, they are infinitely greater. . . . . .

"There was too little government in dollar diplomacy to suit the Senate. Is there not too much government in the drumstick diplomacy that now is threatened?"

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BULGARIA'S PLIGHT

A WHIRLWIND HARVEST is being reaped by Bulgaria from her sowing of ambition and greed, as our editors view it, and very few of them express any sympathy for the prostrate Power that had hopes a month ago of rising like a second Prussia to a place among the great nations. With Sofia practically at the mercy of Rumanian, Greek, and Servian

"IT IS TO LAUGH"—IF YOU ARE A TURK.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

forces, the Bulgarian troops defeated and demoralized, what the New York *Sun* calls Bulgaria's "crowning humiliation" befell in the easy recapture of Adrianople by the Turks, the city that the Bulgarians entered in triumph on March 26, after a siege of six months. As *The Sun* sees it, the Allies, save for whatever influence the Powers may effect on them, are now in a position to make their own terms with Bulgaria, and "it is unlikely they will err on the side of leniency"; and it points out that in loss of territory alone "Bulgaria has reaped the whirlwind from the wind that she sowed when she refused to consider the legitimate claims of her allies." But this will be only a fraction of her total loss, *The Sun* avers, and it estimates that—

"Most serious of all is the sacrifice, beyond hope of present redemption, of a reputation patiently and laboriously acquired for being the most civilized and enlightened of the Balkan nations. Too overwhelming to be doubted is the weight of evidence charging the retreating and demoralized Bulgarian troops with atrocities unnamable and unbelievable of any civilized people."

We are reminded, too, that, economically considered, the present condition not only of Bulgaria, but also of Greece and Servia, is about "hopeless," and *The Sun* estimates that the net result of the "thirty days' war" is to leave "three countries impoverished" and the problem of the near East "as far from solution as ever." In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* the acts of Bulgaria's Army have "alienated her last friend and changed the sympathy of civilized mankind into horror and detestation," while Ferdinand, Czar of the Bulgars, "drunk with the dream of power," sees retribution close in on him from all sides and, abating his insolent demands, sues for peace and is willing to "give anything that the indignation of his neighbors demands of him." Attention is also called to harassments within his own domain by the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, which says that discontent prevails among his people, "confidence in the Government has lapsed, and mob rule is rapidly gaining the ascendent," while the New Orleans *Picayune* ventures the prediction that Ferdinand "is very apt to lose his throne, if not his life, unless he succeeds in reaching some sort of compromise with his enemies." The New York *Globe* asks in astonishment:

"Are the Bulgarians, for a while intoxicated by glory and plunder, now suffering from the paralyzing effects of a prolonged debauch, or are their rulers hopelessly incompetent? Individuals have been known to do what Bulgaria has done, but not before in modern times has any nation so completely made a mess of a splendid opportunity."

A different view, however, is taken by the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Sentinel*, which argues that altho "Bulgaria has shown rashness bordering on madness," if she had succeeded in her effort, history would have awarded her the laurel, but,

"Failure has brought the usual punishment. International sympathies have slunk off behind international faith in Bulgaria's fortune and its mission to establish a Prussian hegemony in the Balkans. The tongue of slander, so easily roused, is wagging furious against Bulgaria now. No tale of atrocity is too ghastly to find credit. The retreating Bulgars are charged with crucifying, burning, and slaying tens of thousands of Greeks and Mussulmans. As to these stories, a judicious pause for evidence is enjoined. . . . In general, it may be as well to avoid extreme confidence about the turn of events. The Bulgars have been driven from the field. Their bold offensive has crumpled, and the state seems to be threatened; but it is possible that the Bulgars will deserve the good opinion the world used to have of them by displaying heroic resolution in this crisis."

Unwilling wholly to condemn, and yet in no wise blind to Bulgaria's mistake, the Springfield *Republican* thus summarizes the situation:

"In its rise and fall we have an impressive lesson in small space on the sin and folly of a too grasping ambition. The Bulgarians are a people with many fine qualities, and have been a valuable stabilizing force in the Balkans. They have thrift, industry, business ability, and a sober, practical quality which that region much needs. Unluckily common sense was carried away by dreams of empire, and contempt for smaller and weaker neighbors blinded Bulgaria to the peril of a hostile coalition. . . .

EUROPE—"If you can't manage that child, I'll take charge of him myself!"
U. S.—"Well, madam! Since you're so competent, you might begin at home!" —Orr in the Nashville *Tennesseean.*

Bulgaria will not be destroyed—the Powers would not permit it and the victors do not desire it. But it will have to pay a severe penalty for its arrogance; if the lesson is taken to heart it may be well for Bulgaria in the end. The Balkan Peninsula needs no Prussia."

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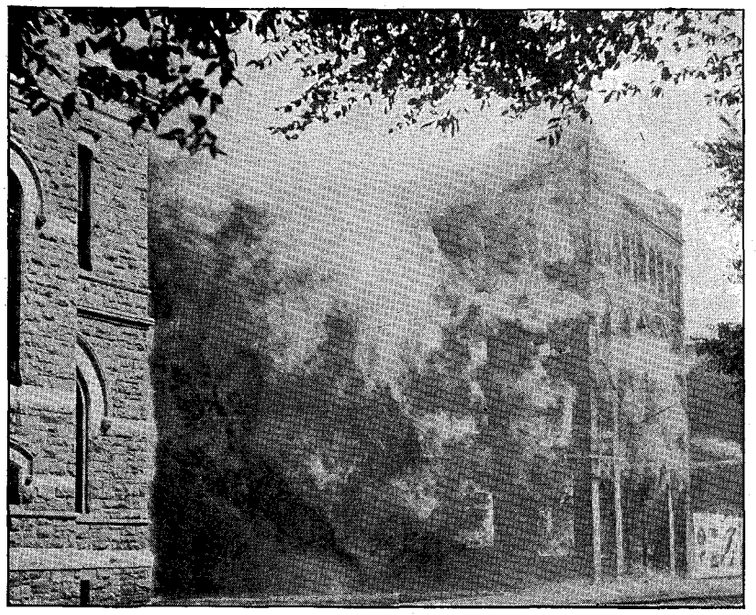

TEN MINUTES AFTER THE FIRE STARTED.

THE MODERN MARTYR.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

THE USUAL PRELIMINARY TO FACTORY LEGISLATION.

THE BINGHAMTON TRAGEDY

THE APPALLING LOSS of life by fire in a Binghamton clothing factory last week, second only to the Triangle disaster of two-and-a-half years ago, convinces the New York press that no half-way measures can be trusted to make factories safe. The building occupied by the Binghamton Clothing Company was only four stories high, its walls being of stone, while its floors, stairways, partitions, and fittings were of wood. This construction is technically classified as "slow-burning." Moreover, it had been recently inspected and pronounced "safe" according to the law. Yet within twenty minutes of the outbreak of fire on the ground floor the whole building was a mass of flames and half of the 125 employees—chiefly women and girls—had been burned to death.

Shocked into activity by the loss of 147 lives in the Triangle fire, the New York Legislature enacted new and more drastic laws for the safeguarding of life in factories, but exempted from many of these regulations buildings of four stories or less. The Binghamton disaster, many papers declare, proves the folly of this exemption. "For ten dollars apiece these lives could have been saved," declares the New York *Tribune*, which goes on to say:

"After the Triangle Waist Company fire much was made of the utility of fire-drills in preparing workers for such emergencies. The law, we believe, now requires such drills. This Binghamton factory had them. One so recently as last Friday is reported to have emptied the place in twenty seconds.

"Yet when the fire came the drill system totally failed. It may even have added to the loss of life, for the girls took the alarm to be only another drill and were slow in responding. They were paid by the piece and did not like to lose time and money in marching out of the building. Moreover, they did not like to appear on the streets in their working clothes.

"The one thing lacking at Binghamton was exits secure from fire and large enough to permit of the rapid emptying of the factory. Had the Binghamton building possest such means of egress, no lives need have been lost. And yet after the terrible warnings of the Washington Place fire the legislature failed to require these means of safety in buildings, like that in Binghamton, four stories or less in height.

"It was argued that the workers would get out of these lower buildings quickly; that no such catastrophe as that in Washington Place would occur in any other building than a sky-scraper.

"The legislature was warned. It knew that it was taking a chance with human lives when it failed to require low buildings to be made really safe. It would cost $400 or $500 to put fire-proof enclosed stairways in such buildings.

"The legislature listened to the property-owners and exempted buildings like that in Binghamton from proper safety requirements. This law goes into effect on October 1. With the terrible lesson of the Binghamton fire before its eyes, the legislature should amend it at once so that there will be no more legalized factory death-traps."

Under present conditions, says the Baltimore *News*, a repetition of the Binghamton horror "is possible in any manufacturing community."

AGAINST PARCEL-POST EXTENSION

SO POPULAR with press and public has been every suggestion of extending the scope of our parcel-post service that it is somewhat surprizing to learn of a movement in Congress to circumvent the reduction in rates and increase in weight limit announced by Postmaster-General Burleson to take effect on August 15. The reason given for this opposition is a belief that the Postmaster-General has exceeded his authority and usurped the functions of Congress. But the New York *Press* (Prog.) is frankly suspicious that the actual reason is "the dreadful fear that something really serious might happen to the express companies." A Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes that at the very time that the parcel post is preparing to enter into wider competition with the express companies, "the Interstate Commerce Commission contemplates issuing an order compelling the companies to decrease their rates." "It is asserted," he adds, "that if this propaganda is carried out, the express companies will be legislated out of existence within a shorter period than ten years." The railroads, he says, join with the express companies in opposing the Postmaster-General's move, and for the following reasons:

"In protesting against the changes, the railway representatives said that at present the roads received 50 per cent. of the pay collected by express companies for the carriage of packages,

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and complained that they would lose from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year on business the Government would take from the express companies through the reduced rates and increased maximum limit on the size of packages.

"It was also pointed out that the roads would receive no compensation from the Government for carrying the very business for which the express companies had paid them millions. It was urged that in the enactment of the Parcel-Post Law, Congress allowed the railroads 5 per cent. additional pay for the increased business placed upon them, and that if the proposed changes were to be made the roads would be entitled to a further increase in compensation. The delegation suggested that the matter would be carried to the courts if necessary."

Following Mr. Burleson's announcement, notes the financial editor of the New York *Times*, Wells Fargo stock, in an otherwise strong market, dropt to par for the first time in sixteen years. He goes on to say:

"It was only two and a half years ago that a sale of five shares of Wells Fargo stock was made at 670, or 570 points above yesterday's closing figure. The difference does not gage the change in the fortunes of the business, however, since the high price was made in anticipation of an extra dividend of 300 per cent. in cash, of which two-thirds could be reinvested in new stock at par. At the same time, none of the companies has made as much money as formerly since the introduction of the parcel post. A very large share of the small-package business has been taken over by the Government. Some of the express company officials believe that they can afford to let this business go, and by concentrating on other lines can make up for the lost revenues with a larger share for net earnings. Fear that the companies can not meet the Government's competition has been responsible for heavy declines in all of the big companies' shares."

Representatives of the other companies, he said, admitted that one result of the change in parcel-post rates would be a heavy inroad into their business. The changes promised include an increase from 11 pounds to 20 in the maximum weight of parcels within a 150-mile radius, and a material reduction in the postage rates in the first and second zones. The contention in Congress is that the Postmaster-General has power to increase rates, but not to reduce them. But to remove all doubt on this point, a joint resolution has been introduced by Senator Bryan, of Florida, to repeal that section of the Parcel-Post Law which gives the Postmaster-General whatever authority he has over rates and weight limits. This section now reads:

"The classification of articles mailable as well as the weight limit the rates of postage, zone or zones, and other conditions of mailability under this act. If the Postmaster-General shall find on experience that they or any of them are such as to prevent the shipment of articles desirable, or to permanently render the cost of the service greater than the receipts of the revenue therefrom, he is hereby authorized, subject to the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission after investigation, to reform from time to time such classification, weight limit, rates, zone or zones or conditions, or either, in order to promote the service to the public or to insure the receipt of revenue from such service adequate to pay the cost thereof."

To quote the New York *Press* once more:

"We venture to say that the improvements and benefits proposed by the Postmaster-General will not be stopt by Congress. After there has been laid before the eyes of all the American people the proof of what the parcel-post system, even in its strait-jacket, could do for the American people in six months, Congress doesn't dare—for the benefit of the express companies—to prevent what the Post-Office Department has set out to do."

SEATTLE'S RED-FLAG INCIDENT

FROM PATERSON, New Jersey, the Industrial Workers of the World abruptly draw the attention of the country across the continent to Seattle, Washington, where, press reports say, a garbled account of a speech by Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Department, before the Rainier Club of Seattle, printed in the Seattle *Times* (Ind.), resulted in an attack of sailors of the Pacific Coast reserve fleet on the headquarters of the Socialists and Industrial Workers of the World. Furnishings and literature were burned in the streets by bands of civilians and militia, led by sailors, most of the latter wearing the name-band of the cruisers *Colorado* and *California*, and the damage done, according to first estimates, will not exceed $8,000. The immediate effect of the rioting reached not the rioters, but the Seattle *Times*, whose publication was stopt by the Mayor of the city, George F. Cotterill, who also issued a police order closing fourteen saloons.

The newspapers and the saloons, which were to be suppressed as menaces to law and order, promptly secured an order of restraint from the courts. Col. Alden Blethen, owner and chief editor of *The Times*, meanwhile, as we read, attacks Mayor

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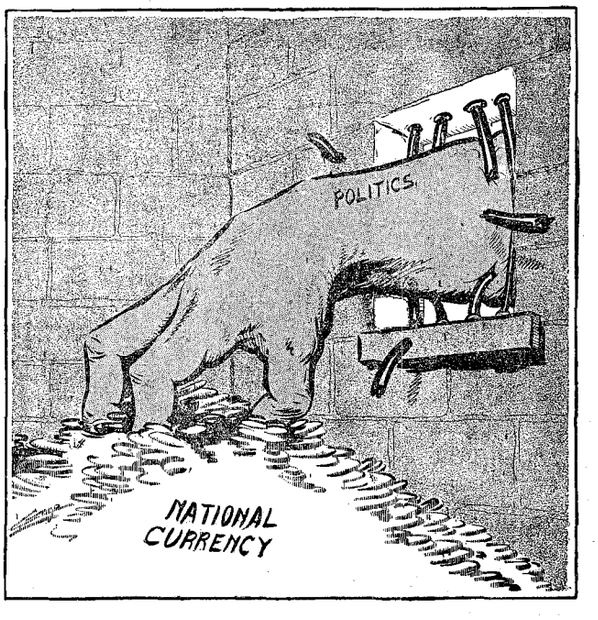
AT THE NATIONAL "MOVIES."
—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.



THE DANGER.
—Gage in the Philadelphia *Press*.

OPPOSITE DANGERS IN CURRENCY CONTROL.

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ALDEN J. BLETHEN,

Editor of the Seattle *Times*, a conservative paper accused by Mayor Cotterill of inciting attacks on peacable Socialists.

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SECRETARY DANIELS,

Whose warning against the red flag started a street row that has attracted national attention.

GEORGE F. COTTERILL,

Mayor of Seattle, who met the emergency by an order suppressing *The Times* and closing fourteen saloons.

Cotterill bitterly and accuses him not only of being "in sympathy with the Socialist and I. W. W. agitators, but also of having encouraged them in their demonstrations against the flag and American institutions." On the other hand, press dispatches say that "the radical wing of the Socialist party" has issued a memorial to President Wilson averring that Socialists have never advocated violence and have never even dreamed of "any act of desecration to the flag of the United States or any emblem or insignia thereof," and they place full responsibility for his speech on Secretary of the Navy Daniels, from whom, they aver, "no amount of explaining" can repair the damage that has been done. Nevertheless, Secretary Daniels gives out the following explanation of his speech:

"The reference I made to the flag, and my statement that the red flag meant danger, was the same as originally made by me at a banquet of the railroad men's Young Men's Christian Association at Washington, D. C., a few days ago. It had no reference whatever to local conditions in Seattle.

"I believe in free speech and a free press as the bulwarks of our liberty. Every evil that exists or that threatens our country can be righted by appeal to the judgment of the American people. The weapon is the ballot. The man who resorts to violence to redress evil is bringing more evil into existence than he can hope to cure by violence.

"Obedience to lawful authority and respect for the flag must precede any reforms. The man who takes the law into his own hands imperils American institutions and jeopardizes the hope of securing real relief from conditions against which he complains."

In a later published statement the Secretary of the Navy declares his speech was "entirely a eulogy of the Star-Spangled Banner," and "that the Jack Tars of the fleet would seize the occasion to war upon the red flag of the I. W. W. and the Socialists" was not at all "anticipated" by him. In this connection the New York *Sun* (Ind.) remarks that at a time when "assaults on property are fashionable from the office of the Vice-President down," Secretary Daniels should bear in mind "the added weight his office gives to every word he utters" and calls attention to the "admirable opportunity he has to put a seal on his lips and thus avoid the possibility of even an unjust and ridiculous charge of inciting the men under him to disorder." Another independent paper, the New York *Evening Post*, judges that the Seattle rioting discredits "everybody concerned," and includes in the "everybody" the Seattle *Times*, for journalistic improprieties; the Mayor, for following a bad Paterson precedent in attempting to suppress free speech; the sailors, as being "devoid of judgment as of respect for the law;" and, finally, the Secretary of the Navy, who, tho "apparently the victim of an outrageous misquotation," might from his Seattle experience learn "to choose his words a little more carefully." Of sterner stuff is the pronouncement of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), which believes that public opinion demands the strong hand of authority shall "deal in no uncertain terms with those who disgraced the Navy and defied the laws at Seattle."

As an observer on the spot, the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.) says the blame for the deplorable affair "lies squarely with the I. W. W. and such of the Socialists as maintain relations with them," and it adds:

"Under the plea of free speech they nightly denounce our government, our flag, our police, our soldiers, and our sailors. They preach syndicalism and sabotage. They urge upon their followers just those tactics which the crowd indulged in Friday night. That is their own particular theory of government—government by mob, club, and torch."

Wholly apart from the opinions just quoted is that of the New York *Call*, the Socialist newspaper, which says that the "gorgeous debauch" in Seattle is "just up to the level of intelligence of the average man in the army or navy" who has no mind save that of his superior. So it was natural for them to haul down and trample under foot the flag "of nearly 1,000,000 people who cast their votes for it, and of some disfranchised millions of women and men who would have cast their votes for it." The red flag, explains *The Call*, is "the symbol of working-class internationalism," and it points out this lesson of the Seattle incident:

"There is something that has to be considered and remembered. We know how the militia treat strikers. We know how the State constabulary work. We know the attitude of the police. Practically all the people in these groups are drawn from the working class. There may be here and there a few who come from other classes. But as soon as they get into these groups they are violently antiworking-class. They take particular delight in shooting down the workers, in frustrating the workers, in scabbing on their brothers. Any man who to-day enters a military organization does so with the full consciousness that he is going to be pitted against his fellow-workers."

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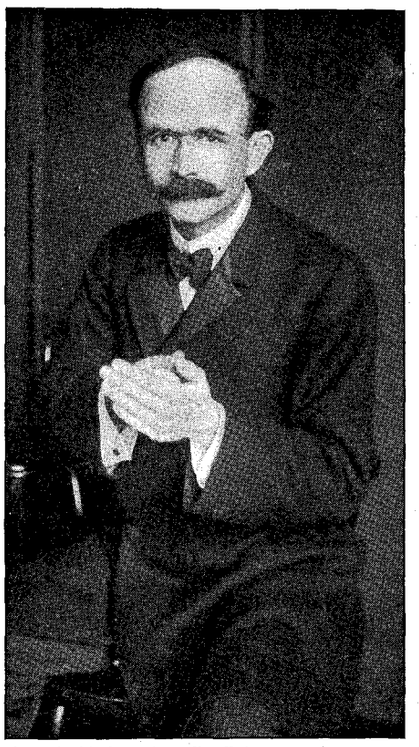
AFTER JUDGE LINDSEY

THE POLITICAL ENEMIES of Judge Ben Lindsey in Denver have been knocked out many times, but it seems that they have a habit of retiring to their training-camp for a short while, and then coming back for another fight. In his book, "The Beast and the Jungle," the famous juvenile judge tells of about fifty-seven forms of attack resorted to by his foes, but at the time his story was written he could not foresee all that might happen in the future, and consequently there is a new chapter which has not been seen between cloth covers. Dr. Mary Elizabeth Bates, a leader of the Woman's Protective League, a Denver antiwoman-suffrage organization, is leading the latest fight against Judge Lindsey on the ground that he has shown too much mercy to men accused of committing offenses against girls. Dr. Bates says: "I am determined to educate the women of this State out of their folly in blindly following Judge Lindsey." She is assisted in her campaign by other members of the Woman's Protective League and by E. K. Whitehead. Lindsey says the people who seek to have him recalled are the tools of corrupt business interests which have been fighting him ever since he entered politics. Here is a statement he makes to the Associated Press:



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JUDGE BEN LINDSEY.

Altho the place this Denver judge has won is largely due to his championship of the cause of women and children, the latest movement to retire him is led by a woman who says she will "educate the women of this State out of their folly."

"In twelve years, because of such outrages as that now attempted, I have had to run at regular elections six times and be appointed three times. Why were not these charges brought forward? Yet they were not at a single one of the nine times in twelve years that they forced me to run the gauntlet.

"Long ago I counted the cost of the war in which I willingly enlisted, and I do not complain, not even if I fall in the fight; but it is well for the people to know what the fight is really about—where the enemy lurks, and where and how he strikes—for those of us who fall must be supplanted by others who some day will win the war. The use of this incident and the weaklings back of it by the smirking tools of privilege to ridicule the recall, the initiative, and the referendum and other progressive measures I have fought for that this might be a people's government rather than their government, is only one of the side-lights of this struggle that may be merely mentioned in passing. If they can fight fair, it will be a glorious vindication of all we stand for. I shall meet the issue gladly."

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that the raising of the question of whether Judge Lindsey has been too lenient with men who prey on girls "introduces a source of prejudice which is likely to make it hard to get a fair hearing for a judge." The Massachusetts paper moralizes thus:

"But it must be remembered that Judge Lindsey has always been regarded as the representative of another humanitarian principle which might easily clash—the principle of endeavoring to save young offenders, and to use the parole and the suspended sentence to that end when clemency seems likely to lead to reform. The attack upon him seems to amount to the demand that in one class of cases this principle, which many advanced penologists indorse, must be given up at the popular demand. On Judge Lindsey's side it is declared that out of eighty-six cases there were fifty-three convictions, and that of the remaining thirty-three cases the greater part were dismissed by the district attorney for lack of evidence.

"His critics complain that only four men have been sent to the penitentiary, and that of those sent to jail many were released on parole. It is likely that there are two sides to the case; there is far from being an agreement as to the ideal way of treating first offenders, and the temptation is to allow indignation at the character of the offenses to disturb calm judgment of the case of the offender and the chances of reclaiming him to the side of virtue."

It has been reported from Denver that women on both sides of the equal-suffrage question are in favor of recalling Judge Lindsey. The Washington *Post* remarks that in view of the fact that he has always been a champion of women's rights, and that he is a "typical radical of the new school, an idol of the masses," and the founder of a new juvenile court system, the report that there are many of the pros against him is "scarcely understandable." The Buffalo *Enquirer* takes this view of the case:

"The public will be very slow to believe the faults of Judge Lindsey's administration, whatever they may be, lie in that direction. The public will, instead, be inclined to credit the allegation of the judge that this movement is another and the most cunning of the attempts to 'get' him. Judge Lindsey has won the undying enmity of forces none too good to organize an endeavor under the leadership of women to bring about his downfall. From other developments in Colorado politics some of the women of that State are not too wise to be fooled into participation in such an effort and others are not too good to be hired to take part in it."

For some reason there has been a conspicuous lack of discussion of the subject in the Denver papers, which seem disposed to let Judge Lindsey and his enemies fight it out without giving them any publicity that can be avoided.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHO would have believed grape juice was so expensive?—*Boston Transcript.*

CHICAGO has a school for women voters. Why this discrimination?—*Springfield Republican.*

A FAMILY of ten in St. Louis came near dying as a result of eating meat. Probably it was the butcher's bill that did it.—*Cleveland Leader.*

ONE is inclined to suspect that Novelist Ambassador Page will not be so much interested in the royalties he will see as those he will continue to receive.—*Columbia State.*

IT is so hard to reduce the cost of living that just as Kansas cut down the price of marriage licenses by $1 along came the eugenics movement to give the doctor a chance to pocket the difference.—*New York Press.*

HOW are the other Cabinet officers planning to piece out a living?—*Charleston News and Courier.*

BULGARIAN contestants in the next Olympic games will probably capture all the running events.—*Columbia State.*

MR. BRYAN is inconsistent. He has been preaching the "man before the dollar," not the man after it.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

PUBLIC life is not as black as it is painted. "I am happier now than when I was trying dog cases as a country lawyer in Indiana," says Vice-President Marshall.—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

"MEMBERS of House of Representatives Committee went down in three submarines." How about a popular subscription for more submarines with extended capacity for submergence?—*Wall Street Journal.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

FRESH BALKAN HORRORS

THE GHASTLY WAR among the ex-Allies in the Balkans, reeking with massacre and rapine, recalls the fact that these States began their war on Turkey for the very purpose of ending the Macedonian horrors which they are themselves continuing. "In the light of to-day's revelations," says Mr. Francis McCullagh, in the London *Daily News*, "the great crusade against the Turk which so moved the heart of Christendom nine months ago sinks to the level of a robber confederacy for purposes of loot." The fratricidal conflict was actually encouraged by Austria, believes the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the suspicion is heard in some quarters that Austria hoped the dreaded new Balkan Power would thus be fatally weakened, a hope that seems not improbable of realization. Bulgaria was curst with an overweening and fatal ambition, according to Mr. E. J. Dillon, who writes in the London *Contemporary Review*. Ferdinand believed himself qualified to play the preponderant part in the Balkan Peninsula, and concluded to take it over as soon as possible. His people decided that they were the stuff of which leading nations are made and set out to be the Prussians of the Balkans. Besides, we read, Bulgaria had been petted by Russia and Austria till she became "the loving calf of the Russian proverb, whose caressing manner wins for her the right to suck two cows, whereas Servia is the goring young animal which only gets her horns broken." Servia was enraged at this, which "is the real subject of disagreement between them; almost everything else is secondary." Mr. McCullagh, a war-correspondent who was recently expelled from Servia for telling things the Government didn't want told, appears to think that the manners of the Balkan peoples leave something to be desired, especially the Servians—a subject on which he should speak with authority. He writes:

THEY ARE AFTER HIS SCALP.

This head, whose ambitious schemes have had a sad fall in the past few days, wears the crown of Bulgaria.

"The hatred which the Allies felt for the Turk is as nothing in comparison with the hatred which they now feel for one another. Along with that insane hatred is a cynical absence of all sentiments of chivalry and fair play and of all ennobling motives whatsoever. . . . Their manners, never admirable, have degenerated frightfully. . . . . .

"Their treatment of foreign diplomatists and newspaper correspondents has never been equaled since the days of that drunken Grand Seigneur who used to hit Ambassadors between the eyes. The Servians could be formerly described as a gentle people, but war has now roughened and brutalized the whole fiber of the nation. . . . . .

"The territorial greed which now displays itself naked and unashamed is not only disconcerting; it is hideous, it is awful. I once liked the Servians better than any people save my own, but to-day I am sick to death of this mad, unreasoning war-fever which has seized on them, of this jingo frenzy, based admittedly, as it is, on envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness."

King Peter of Servia justifies his quarrel with Czar Ferdinand in the following spirited proclamation signed by himself and his ministers and published in a special edition of the Official Gazette:

"The Bulgarians have forgotten the fraternal aid of Servia; they have forgotten the blood she has shed and the heroes who have fallen on the fields of battle in Thrace. They have offered to Slavism and to the civilized world a contemptible example of ingratitude and cupidity.

"The unbrotherly action of the Bulgarians has painfully grieved me. It wounds my sincere Slav sentiments. Let the responsibility for the crimes against Slavism and humanity fall on him who has committed them.

"The dead heroes fallen in this glorious war call you, adjure you, to avenge them. Let us defend ourselves, and our faithful heroic Greek allies, against this calamity.

"The courageous and noble Montenegrin falcons fight at our side to defend the country of the Serbs.

"The vital interests of the country have forced me, with heavy heart, to summon my heroic army to show itself, with its self-denial and its heroism, worthy of the glorious heroes of the victories of Kumanovo, Prilep, Monastir, and Adrianople.

"May God protect my dear soldiers in this sad war which is imposed upon me!"

The London *Times* sizes up Bulgaria's position in these words:

"The soldiers and the statesmen of Bulgaria alike miscalculated the odds against them. The soldiers held their former Allies too cheaply, the statesmen blundered in their conception of the attitude of Rumania and the larger influences which were operating against their deplorable enterprise. . . . The one plain fact is that Bulgaria has greatly weakened her position, and will probably have to pay the price in a modification of her expansive ambitions. We shall say nothing about the morality of her proceedings, because political morality is not being practised with ardor anywhere in the Balkans just now. The chief concern of Europe is with the practical results of her ill-starred advance. She must face them with such good grace as she can still command, and possibly it is no bad thing that, as a consequence of what has happened, the balance of strength in the Balkan States is not likely now to be overweighted in one direction."

THE TURK'S HOROSCOPE.

"And are we to have peace soon?"

"I see a 3 in the chart of destiny, but whether it means, dear sir, three days, three weeks, three months, three years, or three centuries, I can not tell."

—*Jeune Turc* (Constantinople).

Turkey's view of the family quarrel among the Allies is seen in an editorial article in the *Tanine* (Constantinople) of July 3.

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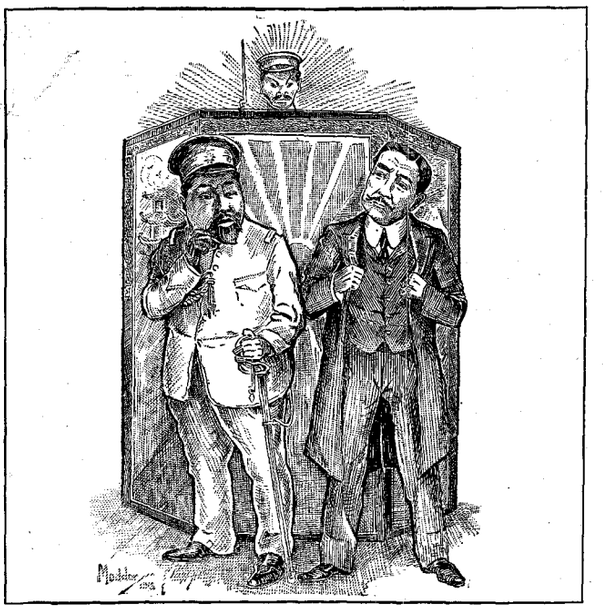
CRAFTY YUAN AT HIS GAME.

The crafty one is trying to get at something on the shelf. And he will get it too! —*Puck* (Tokyo).



THE MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCE.

DR. SUN—"I am sure we have a strong influence behind us."
HIS FRIEND—"But is it benign?"

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

BEHIND THE SCENES IN CHINA.

before the Turkish Army began its march upon Adrianople. It says in substance:

"The news of the conflicts between the Allies has reverberated upon our ears at Constantinople. Those men of violence have now begun to throttle and devour one another. The councils of European diplomacy and the fatherly advice of the Czar of Russia have availed nothing; Bulgaria has gone mad. All our suppositions about treaty obligations leave us wholly at a loss in the face of present extraordinary conditions and events. Our defeat is followed by wholesale slaughter. Bulgarian officers invite Servian officers to a dinner and then arrest and murder them. What would a Turk think of such hospitality?

"When they behave in this vile fashion toward us Ottomans did not Europe applaud? Such conduct was considered entirely justified! It is only natural, then, that Serb should behave in just this way toward Bulgar, Bulgar toward Greek, Greek toward Bulgar. Civilization may well turn in indignation against such bloody covenant-breakers. The loss of life is frightful, but it is just what might have been expected. And even if Europe should by her armies and navies compel the Allies to abstain from flying at one another's throats, the events of the last two days prove that an edifice erected on a foundation of blood and corpses can not stand, that not alliance, but division and discord, are the inevitable result.

"The Balkan alliance is from this moment a thing of the past which can have no resurrection. Not the breath of the Czar of Russia, not even that of the Christ himself, can restore to life this politically dead body.

"Well, what attitude are we Ottomans to take in view of what has happened? Readers of the *Tanine* will be prepared for our answer. Our relations with the Allies have not yet come to a settlement. Articles of final agreement are unsigned. We have not gone beyond the preliminaries of peace; vital questions still await answers. Questions of dispute remain to be adjusted with each of the Allies separately. The financial question, the question of the islands, the question of the protection of Mohammedans remaining in the conquered territory, commercial agreements, etc., all is so unsettled that, notwithstanding the deplorable condition of our exchequer we can not disband our armies.

"We have many difficult matters to settle with Greece. But our relations with Bulgaria are the most grave and dangerous, for two reasons, first, the geographical reason, the long line of common frontier; secondly, the cry for vengeance raised by the atrocities perpetrated by Bulgarians in the regions they have invaded. The cries of violated honor, of the murdered, still ring in our ears. The tears of the bereaved and the distrest are not yet dried.

"The Bulgarians have been to us no common enemies. An army may be beaten or captured, but the lives of the vanquished should be spared. A province may be overrun, but the honor of its women should be respected. The Bulgars spared neither age nor sex, and they have embittered our hatred for them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S MENACE TO CHINA

THE REBELLION of the southern provinces of China against President Yuan Shi-kai has roused the suspicion that Japan, and perhaps Russia, are behind the movement, which must inevitably weaken the Republic, whatever the outcome. The Japanese Government has actually published a manifesto expressing its "neutrality" in the dissensions between the Yuan Administration and the opposing party under Sun —an act only one step from recognizing the rebels as belligerents. This has incensed Peking, which naturally feels that Tokyo has nothing to do with the affairs of China, and her ostensibly amiable desire for conciliation is thus resented by *The National Review* (Shanghai):

"When the Government of a country thinks it necessary to put itself right with the public opinion of the world, the man who reads between the lines finds his reading matter suddenly illuminated with inferential light. Only on the rarest of occasions can such a course be recommended, and we are far from sure whether the Japanese Government, by its recent explanation, has not done itself more harm than good, both with its own people and with the wider world outside. For what has happened? Japan has felt herself compelled, in the persons of her Administration, to admit that a very large section of her people, apparently the majority, are so opposed to the present régime in China as to be willing to join with its native opponents to overturn it. In a word, the desire is to foment civil war in China, to take sides against the Yuan Administration, and thus secure—what?

"Here we pause. The occasion demands it. For what is at stake? Not the question of Yuan or Sun; not the difference between Kuomingtang and Kunghotang, which is the difference between Tweedledum and Tweedleedee when reduced to first principles; not any of these things; what is at stake is the whole future of the Chinese people. That people has yearnings toward a development which shall provide for them a place

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among the nations which they believe they fully deserve. Japan looks on such a longing with suspicion, perhaps with fear and trembling. The greater the position taken by China, the less by comparison will be the position of Japan. It is to the interest of Japan, therefore, that China should be weak. China's weakness is similarly a Russian asset. We state these facts as they are, baldly, impartially, without bias, but with simple truth. It is not for the purpose of condemnation that we write them. Russia and Japan are following the most natural of courses. They see a potential foe. It is inevitable that they should do their utmost to render him harmless. To attempt this by direct aggression would be dangerous to themselves, not so much from China as from the outer world. That, therefore, is out of the question. But what can not be achieved in one direction can be done well enough in another. If only China can be egged on to quarrel with herself, the end is gained. The prospect is so promising that it requires no Machiavellian astuteness to enter upon it. Japan has entered upon it. Her *apologia* plainly proves it. Japan declares herself 'neutral' in China's quarrels. That word is alarmingly suggestive."

CAN WE ASSIMILATE THE JAPANESE?

THE NUB of the Japanese question in America seems to center on whether or not the Orientals can be assimilated here. While our press have been discussing this with serious concern, some of the leading men in Japan have also exprest their views on the same point. They appear to see clearly the difficulties of the situation, but think they can be overcome. Count Okuma, when asked by the American Peace Society of Japan to go to the United States to help settle the California imbroglio in an amicable way, issued a statement explaining why he could not comply with the request. The veteran statesman thinks that the California question is not so simple that his trip to America could settle it, because it involves, in his opinion, the fundamental question of the assimilability or unassimilability of his countrymen. He says in effect:

"There are two things which we must do in order to solve the Japanese question in California. First, we must strive to improve the moral and intellectual qualities of the Japanese; and secondly, we must appeal to the sense of justice of all the leading nations.

"The anti-Japanese agitation in America owes its origin to racial prejudice, and the prejudice against our people comes from the assumption, not altogether unfounded, that the Japanese can not assimilate with foreign races. In respect of intellectuality or morals we can not regard ourselves as superior to Europeans and Americans. If we want to be treated on equal terms with other civilized peoples, we must first try to outdo Europeans and Americans by increasing our store of knowledge, elevating our standard of morals, and enriching our national treasury. Then the foreigners' prejudice against us will give place to admiration."

This leaves us still rather at sea as to Count Okuma's real views on the question of assimilation. But Professor Ukita, of Count Okuma's Waseda University, gives a more definite opinion in the popular Tokyo monthly, the *Taiyo*, edited by himself. By assimilation the professor, of course, means mental, moral, and political assimilation. Considered from that point of view, the Japanese, he thinks, are assimilable, and he reasons thus:

"A race or people which does not spiritually assimilate with other races inevitably lacks capacity for progress and stability. Both Americans and the Japanese have attained their present prosperity by dint of their remarkable power of assimilation. Japan, however, has suffered from the effects of the long seclusion maintained under the Shogunate régime. It has put the Japanese out of the race in the universal progress of the world, bred narrow provincialism and prejudice, and deprived her of opportunities of establishing colonies of her own. In the future her task should be to develop in the bosoms of her people broad cosmopolitanism, thus enabling them more easily to assimilate other civilizations and making them more tolerant toward those peoples whom they regard as inferior or backward.

"At the same time, it must be admitted that the Japanese are possest of essential qualities which enable them to assimilate foreign civilizations. What I contend is that such qualities should be more fully developed. Western critics who are inclined to believe in the unassimilability of the Japanese turn to Lafcadio Hearn as one great authority whose interpretation of Japan confirms their views. Yet the thoughtful and scientific investigators, both foreign and native, more and more disagree with Hearn. With all his poetic intuition, Hearn failed to see Japan and the Japanese without glamour. His description of

CHINA T. ROOSEVELT,

Or the new Confucius.

"It is rumored that ex-President Roosevelt, whose passionate distaste for alcoholic drinks was recently established in the courts, has been offered the post of Adviser-in-Chief to the Chinese Republic." —*Punch* (London).

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

TURKISH AND PERSIAN M.PS.—"Parliamentary action was, with us, the first step to ruin."

CHINESE M.P.—"Then there is still hope for China, for our motto is 'Parliamentary inaction!'"

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

WHY CHINA NEED NOT DESPAIR.

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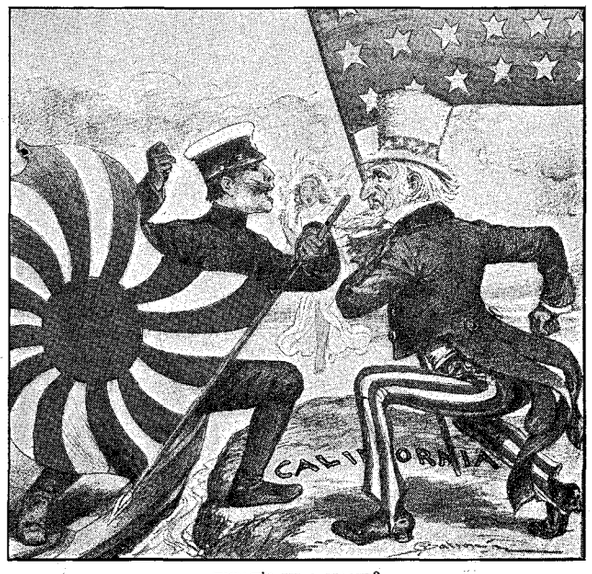
the Japanese inevitably creates with the Western reader, and for that matter with the Japanese reader, an impression that the inhabitants of Nippon are endowed with traits and ideals so radically different from those of other peoples that they will never understand, or be understood by, the West. Hearn may be immortal as a master of English prose, but not as an interpreter of Japan.

"The common argument in America against the Japanese is that they are so intensely loyal to their native country that they will never become attached to an adopted country. This contention is not well founded. It is simply an *a priori* argument. True, the nature of the political organization of America differs from that of Japan, but the spirit of loyal allegiance is the same. A patriotic Japanese, when made an American citizen, will prove as loyal and faithful to his adopted country as any other naturalized citizen. If in the past the Japanese showed traits that favored the opposite conclusion, it is because they have been discriminated against, and also because they have been in America for a comparatively short period."

Dr. Ukita, while recognizing the injustice of the discrimination to which we subject the Japanese, thinks it wrong on the part of Japan to send immigrants in large numbers to countries where they are not welcome. "We should," he says, "declare to the world this attitude of self-restraint, and thus put the minds of the Americans, Canadians, and Australians at ease." On the other hand, he asserts that Japan should be at liberty to send immigrants to such countries as Mexico and Brazil, where Japanese are cordially received; altho here, too, he urges the strict exercise of governmental supervision over the immigration companies, or even individual immigrants, so that only a desirable class of Japanese will be allowed to sail.



WHAT'S IN A NAME?

PEACE ANGEL—"I rather expected to be driven from the Balkans, but I thought they called this the Pacific!"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

Mr. Takekoshi, a leading publicist and a well-known author in Japan, also expresses in the *Taiyo* his convictions as to the assimilability of the Japanese. He says:

"If assimilation means preference on the part of Japanese for American civilization and institutions, political and social, as well as a desire to adapt themselves to the new surroundings, then the Japanese are assimilable and are being assimilated. In my recent travels in California I heard my countrymen there speak of that State as the 'best place in the world.' This in spite of all the discriminations which are devised against them!

"The Japanese children born and educated in America will be American in every respect but in color. They will be as intelligent, intellectual, moral, and patriotic as any other resident of foreign parentage."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR AGRICULTURAL SPIES IN EUROPE

A COMMISSION composed of two delegates from every State in the Union has been for the past three months engaged in examining European agriculture. The general purpose for which the Commission sailed on April 26 from New York to Naples was to look into the methods employed by progressive farming communities in production and marketing, and in the financing of both these operations. The London *Times*, in welcoming these delegates to London, speaks in the following complimentary terms of Mr. Roosevelt's influence in the dispatch of such a delegation:

"It is a sign of the awakening of a new American consciousness that such a Commission should have been sent to Europe at all. Many phases of Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency will pass away and be forgotten. But the stand he took on the conservation of the natural resources of the country and on the betterment of rural life seems likely to prove permanently productive. He was the first American to insist that these two allied questions involve the final basis of national power and perpetuity; and he was the first to dwell, not so much on the size and magnificence of the American inheritance of soil, forest, minerals, water, and coal, as on the rapidity and recklessness with which they were being squandered. The Americans have dealt with their resources, and deal with them to-day, in the pioneer spirit of sheer wanton pillage. The soil especially has been so shamefully mishandled that its crop-producing power is both actually and relatively on the decline. The United States presents the curious anomaly of a land that is still three parts virgin, still in the chrysalis stage of its growth, still astonishingly under-populated, and yet faced with a rural problem not essentially different from our own in Great Britain."

Of a need for improvement and reform in American agricultural methods this paper remarks:

"In spite of a lavish expenditure by the States on agricultural colleges, of exceptional advantages in the way of soil, climate, and market facilities, and of a steady inrush of the best European peasants, the American farmer remains all but the worst in the world. He has settled on the land like the locusts, exhausted it, and moved on; and altho the products of the farm supply not far short of half the materials used by American manufacturers, and account for some 70 per cent. of the country's exports, the time is not far distant when the United States will be hard prest to feed its own people. Agriculture, the only indispensable industry, is also the only industry in America that, taken as a whole, is still unorganized. The American farmers as a class—there are some exceptions, particularly in Wisconsin and among the fruit-growers on the Pacific slope—have not yet mastered even the elements of modern methods of marketing and distribution; they receive for themselves, it has been calculated, less than half what the public pays for the produce they raise; their political influence is strikingly disproportionate to their numbers and their economic importance."

It is interesting to notice that this paper believes that Ireland will give the Commission the most valuable example of agricultural self-help and individual initiative:

"Americans have much to learn from us in the matter of provident, scientific, and intensive farming; but, apart from that, we are not very much more advanced than they are in the organization of agriculture as a business or in our political recognition of rural interests. It is in Ireland that the visiting Commissioners will find such enlightenment as the British Isles are capable of furnishing on the subjects of their inquiry. With the principles and practises of cooperation they will already have familiarized themselves at first hand during their Continental tour. But in Ireland they will see what can nowhere else be seen—an English-speaking community applying these principles and practises to their own conditions and in many ways improving on them. They will also see in the Irish Department of Agriculture and its activities and constitution an official institution laboring with the people as well as for them, keeping in touch with the needs of each district without losing its centralized efficiency, and bringing State aid to agriculture in such a way as to evoke and supplement, but not to supplant, self-help and individual initiative."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

STOPPING THE WASTE OF GAS

WE ARE SPENDING millions of dollars to reclaim a few thousand acres of land and we watch every navigable stream with jealous care. Should we not also exercise some sort of governmental control over a valuable natural product that is being wasted at the rate of something like $45,000,000 annually? These questions are beginning to be asked in Northern Louisiana, where, we are told by *The Fuel Oil Journal* (July), an active campaign is now being waged for the conservation of the supply of natural gas. In Oklahoma some very valuable work has been done, and it seems likely that the enormous waste will be ended. George B. Sipe, a Louisiana gas expert, is quoted by the paper just named as follows:

"Immediate action is necessary if we wish to have gas many decades. Now is the time for concerted action on the part of the gas fraternity. A compact should be formed, first, to fix a value upon it commensurate with its service compared with other fuels; second, to jealously guard it in its home against all fire; third, to begin now to educate the people of the necessity for cooperation in demanding the execution of adequate laws to conserve the natural gas and place it in its rightful position as one of the greatest natural resources of our country."

In Northern Louisiana, two large gas-wells, one at Oil City and one at Dixie, are still flowing wild, involving a useless and flagrant waste. Gas flambeaus are allowed all over the oil field, each one wasting enough gas to run a boiler, and many of the wells in which the gas pressure is large have been allowed to "blow wide open" in the hope that oil would finally appear. Enforcement of existing statutes, we are told, would go far to remedy this state of things. Says *The Journal:*

"One of the laws on the statute-books calls for confiscation of the property of a man owning a wild gas well if he fails to, or is unable to, stop it himself, the State to use funds from such confiscation to have the well closed in. Too much stress can not be put on the present situation. In many portions of the field, where formerly the gas pressure was enormous, it is now down to the minimum, and in the Vivian district many of the wells are already ruined from the decrease in the gas pressure, with the consequence that the salt water has come in. But above all else is the importance of conserving this gas supply, not only for future use in the oil fields, but for all the people of North Louisiana. With an abundant supply of gas the development of the State in industrial and manufacturing lines can not be held back. Should the waste be allowed to continue, Louisiana will be in the same class with Indiana, Ohio, and Kansas, which States at one time had gas in plenty but wasted it, and now have to be supplied by other States.

"However, the people of Louisiana are becoming thoroughly aroused. A committee has already been appointed by the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce to give the matter careful investigation, and from its findings it certainly looks as if the members were going after the matter in no half-hearted way. In a report just made an estimate of the gas wasted in the Caddo fields in twenty-four hours is 75,000,000 feet, about twenty times as much as is used by the entire city of Shreveport in the same length of time, and about one-thirtieth of the quantity of natural gas used in twenty-four hours by the entire United States. The wild gas-well at Oil City has been blowing off for at least five years, and taking the value of the gas lost at the minimum price of 1½ cents per thousand feet the loss in money would amount to $2,043,125, which is a very conservative estimate when it is taken into consideration that some of the wild wells have been closed in and that all of the wells have declined in pressure at least one-half since they were first drilled."

As a result of this state of things, we are told, a State Conservation Commission was appointed last spring, and owners of wells are now being compelled to obey the law.

In Oklahoma, according to Van H. Manning, Assistant to the Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, experts of the Bureau have given a noteworthy demonstration of scientific conservation of natural resources that has resulted in a saving of 150,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily in Oklahoma. This gas is estimated as worth $37,500, or $13,000,000 a year. Says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"The two employees of the Bureau of Mines who are credited with having accomplished this result are A. J. Pollard, of Bakersfield, Cal., and A. G. Heggen, of Pittsburg. They are regularly attached to the bureau as oil experts. They were sent to Oklahoma by Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, Director of the Bureau.

"It was estimated at the time Pollard and Heggen entered the Oklahoma field that every day 250,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, worth $62,500, was being wasted. That meant a loss of $23,000,000 a year. Operators and drillers were skeptical of the assertion of the two experts that they could prevent waste by a certain system of drilling, but, according to Mr. Manning, they have reached the conclusion that the experts were right, and are making preparations to stop the waste. Necessary apparatus is being bought. Mr. Manning said the operators became so enthusiastic that they asked Secretary Lane, of the Interior Department, to keep Mr. Pollard in Oklahoma to continue his work."

Mr. Manning declares that the gas already saved "is equal in heat value in a year's time to 1,875,000 tons of the best coal. Before the advent of the bureau's men Oklahoma was wasting fuel equal to 3,125,000 tons of coal." He goes on:

"The Federal experts entered the Oklahoma field several weeks ago and were met with indifference, suspicion, and prejudice. Many of the operators and drillers did not believe that the method proposed by the experts was applicable to Oklahoma and others feared an increased cost of drilling. From the first it was a struggle for the Government experts to get wells on which to make demonstrations.

"Since that time the Federal experts have directed successively the drilling of two wells in which there would have been a combined waste of more than 20,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas daily under the old methods. They have succeeded in shutting off the gas in those wells and have drilled the well below the gas stratum and into the oil. They also have directed the drilling of other wells past the stratum and without a waste of any of the gas.

"The system in brief is the pumping of a mud-laden fluid into the well in such a way that it stops the gas from penetrating the well. In the past, it is asserted, in a great number of wells drilled in the Cushing field in the gas zone it was found impossible to drill entirely through the gas formation, due to the pressure and volume of the gas. In several instances it was necessary to shut down the well, and the money spent in drilling was lost. Loss from this cause in the future will be avoided by the adoption of the system recommended by the Federal experts. . . . .

"When the Bureau of Mines men reached the oil fields of Oklahoma they found that through faulty drilling water was threatening the future production of oil. This danger, it is said, will be removed as soon as the new method is adopted throughout the State."

The following telegram to Secretary Lane from F. A. Gillespie, Chairman Independent Oklahoma Gas and Oil Association, shows how the operators feel toward the work of the bureau's experts:

"Under your Dr. Holmes, J. A. Pollard, oil expert in Cushing field here, has demonstrated for the first time within the knowledge of Oklahoma producers that gas-sands may without waste be drilled through to lower oil strata. This system, if it has reasonable demonstration for some weeks, will result in great elimination of waste. Please continue Mr. Pollard for further education of producers."

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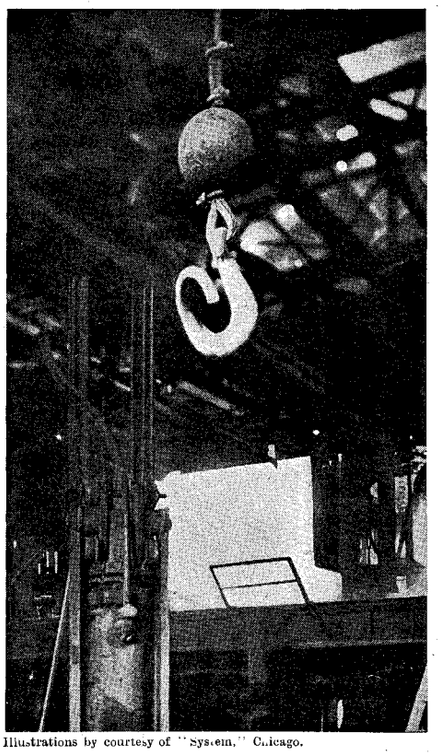
MUZZLING DANGEROUS MACHINERY

FOR THE SMALL SUM of $9.50 a Wisconsin tannery manager muzzled an embossing-machine, in his plant, which, to use his own picturesque words, had "bitten off" in a single year $8,000 worth of fingers and arms. This sounds like good business. The nine-dollar "muzzle" does its work so effectively, we are told, that any man is now safe in operating the press—"even a fool or a drunken man could not hurt himself on it." This situation appears to be typical. Throughout the country our factory managers have been maintaining buildings full of highly useful but highly dangerous machines. Instead of "muzzling" them at a small cost, the owners have preferred to throw the responsibility on the users. When the ruthless machine "bites off" some one's finger or toe or nose, the owner fights like a steer to keep from paying damages. The man whose toe or nose was removed fights also, assisted by his relatives and friends. Laws are passed, which the factory-owner resents. Every one is stirred up by strife which could have been avoided by judicious "muzzling." And yet we say we are a nation of good business men! The anecdote of the Wisconsin tannery, quoted above, is from an article contributed to *System* (Chicago, July), by Carl Sandberg. According to Mr. Sandberg, only 10 per cent. of the country's industrial accidents can not be prevented. Of the rest, two-thirds can be eliminated by proper safety devices and one-third by training and organization of the men. To resume the story about the tannery:



Illustrations by courtesy of "System," Chicago.

A LIFE-SAVING HOOK.

When the cover of a crucible or an ingot-mold "stuck," it frequently happened that, when pulled away, it flew off the hook and killed or painfully injured workmen. This "pig-tail" hook on the crane-hoist prevents such accidents.

"Throughout this shop, all the belts, gears, and mechanical danger points in any way subject to 'muzzling' were surrounded with wire screens, with sheet-steel hoods, and guard-rails to protect the workman who is careless, absent-minded, or for any other reason liable to slacken attention and get caught.

"'In this safety game, you've got to play both ends against the middle,' continued the safety man. 'First, there's a fight for every dollar appropriated for safeguards. I have had to pound home solid arguments showing them that money invested in accident-prevention devices always repays itself. They have learned the lesson, however, and have accepted the practical idea of the safe shop. . . . . .

"'Our directors hesitated for months over appropriating $500 for a new style of guard. I doubt whether I would have the money now if the courts hadn't awarded workmen the sum of $12,500 for injuries this guard would have prevented. That was the hardest we were ever hit. The cash would have bought twenty-five guards like the one I wanted. To protect our 3,000 workers, we have spent about $10,000 a year for five years. The investment has paid not only by preventing accidents, but by bettering shop discipline and individual efficiency.'

"'Do safety devices pay?' was asked a man in whose shop belt screens and gear-hoods meet the eye everywhere.

"'Do they pay?' he countered. 'I don't argue that point any more; I cite cases. One day last week three truckers were taking their loads down in a freight elevator. Two boys on the top floor were playing with a heavy iron truck. The truck slipt away from them and slid through an open gate—it was out of order—and went down the elevator-shaft. The two boys ran to the shaft and looked down, expecting—anything. What they saw was the heavy iron truck resting firmly on the angle iron grid over the top of the elevator. The men in the car were badly frightened—but there was no ambulance call. In another plant I know of, the same kind of an elevator screen kept a heavy iron casting from killing or seriously injuring two workmen riding in the car.' . . . . . .

"Cooperation of workmen is essential, of course, to the success of any program of accident prevention.

"'The safe shop,' says the consulting engineer of the first State industrial commission to take up the work of accident prevention seriously, 'will come in part through shop-committees composed of workmen authorized at stated periods to make inspections on the employer's time. The men who work in a department are the ones best able to pick out the danger-points. Service on a committee of this kind gives a man fresh enthusiasm and a feeling of responsibility. He infects others.'

"'Superintendents tell me that the shop-committee plan works and that over 90 per cent. of the recommendations of the workmen's committees are adopted. Here is a sample list of faults which one committee found one day last winter: (1) defective board in platform, (2) loose boards in floor, (3) nails with points up, (4) step in a stairway broken, (5) huge icicle hanging from roof over passageway, (6) platform railing out of order, (7) broken board in sidewalk, (8) overhead shaft-hanger loose, (9) exposed set screw on machine shaft. Any one of these little things might produce a crippling accident.'

"On the extent to which safety devices cut down accidents, one safety expert says, 'About 60 per cent. of all accidents can be eliminated through safeguards, about 30 per cent. through shop discipline and organization, while about 10 per cent. are unavoidable.' Another says, 'Devices will reduce all accidents about 40 per cent.; shop practise and discipline, 20 per cent.; right cooperation between employer and workmen, 20 per cent.; while about 20 per cent. are unavoidable and no system will ever beat them.

"Tho the statistics are incomplete, the figures of State bureaus and insurance companies indicate that more than 30 per cent. of all accidents in factories are caused by 'being caught in machinery,' principally overhead machinery. For 95 per cent. of such machinery, safeguards or 'muzzles' have been devised, and when in use will prevent a high percentage of injuries and fatalities.

"Falling objects cause about 7 per cent. of all accidents. Wire fences or screens placed around or over platforms, floors, stairways, and elevators will render 'falling objects' much less probable.

"As the facts are classified and devices standardized, accident prevention will rise to a science. Already the supply of safety engineers is inadequate to fill the calls of employers, and colleges are being urged to establish courses leading to the degree of 'safety engineer.' Motion pictures and lantern slides are used by the National Manufacturers' Association in a propaganda. The National Council for Industrial Safety and dozens of State and city organizations are active. A movement is under headway in Congress to establish a national museum of safety devices at Washington. The way and the method, the 'how' of accident prevention, has arrived and is ready at hand to be applied by those who desire to raise the level of human efficiency and at the same time lower the costs of industrial operation.

"In several industries, factory superintendents have begun to notify each other of accidents, describing the shop conditions or the negligences of the workmen which were to blame, and also informing each other of the devices or methods found effective as preventives. In such industries, safety methods are being standardized, and books of rules for superintendents and foremen are being circulated."

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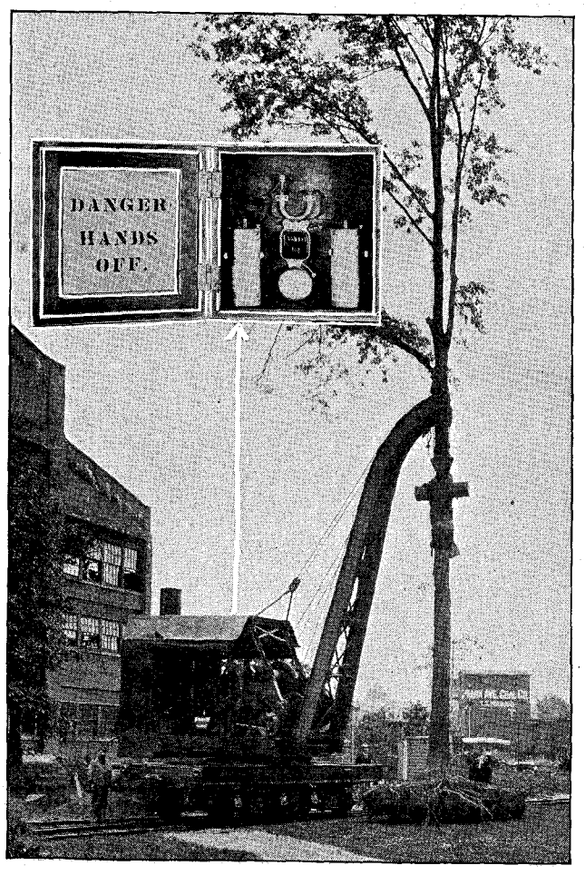
THE KICK OF AN ATOM

WHEN A GUN discharges a bullet, the gun "kicks." Likewise, when an atom gets rid of one of its constituent particles by an explosive discharge, it also kicks, and this kick constitutes a most interesting scientific phenomenon. Atoms that shoot off particles belong to so-called "radioactive" substances, of which radium is the most noteworthy. Such substances were unknown until a few years ago, but they have now been so carefully studied that the known facts about them constitute collectively an important branch of physical science. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 29), in an article on what he terms "the radioactive recoil," states the facts bearing on this atomic "kick" and their relations with the other known facts of radioactivity. We read in this article:

"The recoil of a gun obeys a simple mechanical law, namely, that the quantities of motion or 'momentum' must be the same for the gun and the projectile. The momentum is equal to the product of the mass by the velocity given to that mass.

"Suppose a cannon-ball whose mass is equal to unity is discharged at a speed of 1,500 feet a second; its momentum is measured by the number 1,500. If the cannon weighs fifty times more than the ball, its mass is measured by the number 50; and as the momentum, necessarily equal to that of the bullet, must be 1,500, we conclude that the cannon, at the moment of the shot, will assume a velocity of recoil equal to 30 feet a second.

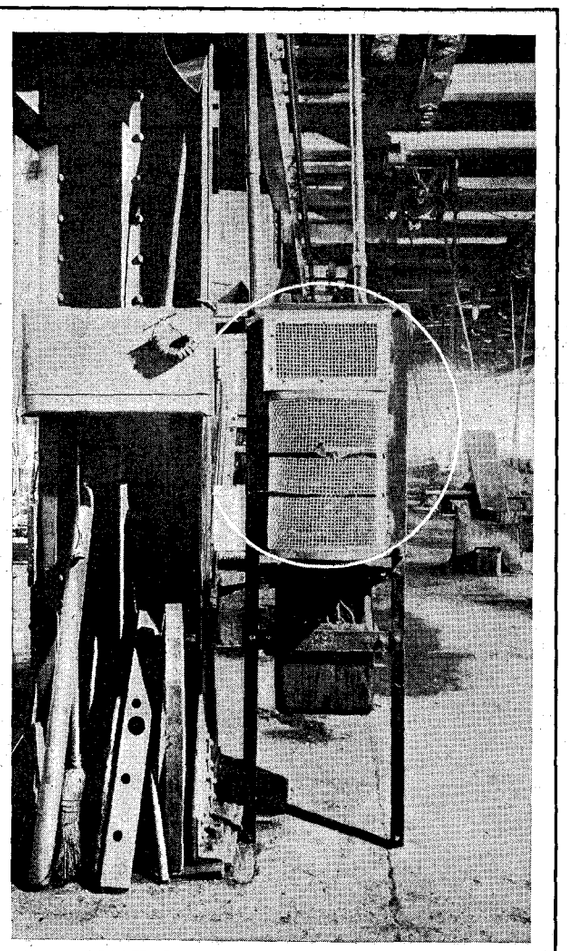


"STABILIZING" A LOCOMOTIVE CRANE.

Mercury in the "U" tube of the device shown in the small picture above (it is located in the engineer's cab) closes an electric circuit and rings a warning bell when the platform of this locomotive crane tips enough to threaten derailing or capsizing of the car.

"This is not to say that the cannon will recoil indefinitely at this speed, which is quickly damped by friction, and especially, in pieces of artillery, by spring or hydropneumatic brakes so arranged as to bring the piece back to its normal place.

"We might look to see some similar phenomenon of recoil in the domain of radioactivity, since the demolition of radioactive atoms is effected by the expulsion of material masses.



MAKING A SWITCH FOOL-PROOF.

In throwing an electric switch there is danger that an inexperienced workman may touch an exposed contact and receive a serious, perhaps fatal, shock. This switch has been rendered fool-proof by a wire screen. This screen or the insulated switch-handle is the only thing that can be grasped.

In fact, the 'beta particles' of radium are extremely small electric bullets, thousands of times smaller than the atom of radium, and can not impress on this atom a sensible velocity of recoil in the conditions of experiment. Radium, however, as well as several other elements engendered by it, emits also 'alpha particles,' of much greater mass. In fact, the alpha particle is naught else than an atom of helium, carrying a double charge of positive electricity; this helium atom, with an atomic weight of four, is only about fifty times lighter than the radium atom, of weight 226, and this makes it perfectly possible to observe the phenomenon of radioactive recoil.

"Let us recollect, in the first place, that the radium atom, which lasts, on an average, 1,760 years, projects, in the process of disintegration, an alpha particle at the fantastic initial velocity of about 9,000 miles a second; nevertheless in air at atmospheric pressure, this particle is stopt after going about an inch and a half; or at least, after traveling as far as this, it has no longer enough energy to ionize the air whose molecules it thrusts aside. In rarefied air its path is longer and it is exactly twice or thrice as long when the pressure is twice or thrice as feeble.

"When deprived of an alpha particle, the radium atom becomes an atom of 'niton' (the gaseous emanation of radium). In its turn the atom of niton, at the end of an average period of 3.86 days, throws off another alpha particle at a speed of 10,500 miles a second. The speed being greater, the path in air is longer, reaching at ordinary pressures 1¾ inches.

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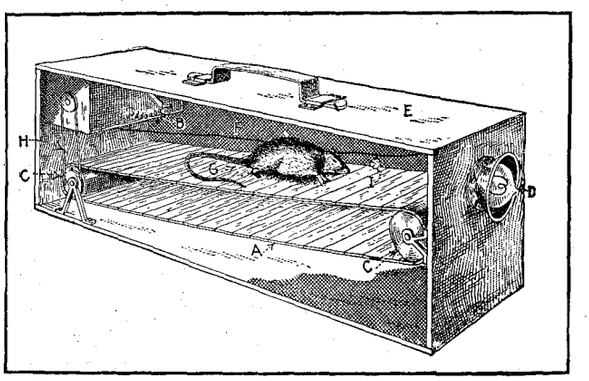
"Radium A, which arises from niton, is itself demolished in about three minutes, giving off another alpha particle at a speed of 11,000 miles per second; and this projectile, more rapid than its predecessors, has a path of nearly two inches in atmospheric air. The resulting product, an atom of Ra A (Radium A), when it in turn loses an alpha particle, is called Radium B (Ra B); it is itself radioactive and quite a number of its descendants have been identified.

"In all these different cases, at the moment of emission of an alpha particle, the remaining atom, which is about fifty times larger, is impelled in the opposite direction. It is possible, on the principle of momenta recalled at the beginning of this note, to calculate with ease the initial velocity of recoil of this special piece of artillery. As for the path of the radioactive atom, it is, as may be understood, much shorter than the path of the alpha particle; Mr. L. Winterstein has calculated it and finds it four hundred times shorter than the path of the corresponding alpha rays. At atmospheric pressure this path is about 1/200 inch, against 2 inches for the alpha particles. The energy is at least fifty times less for the recoiling atom than for the alpha particle; but as the atom exerts its energy through a path four hundred times shorter, it produces, for a given length, five times more ions than the alpha rays. . . . . .

"If the radioactive substance, for example, the Ra A, is placed on a plate, the atoms of Ra B engendered by the emission of alpha particles undergo a recoil and separate from the mother substance, the still intact Ra A, which remains motionless. This is the exact process used to isolate Ra B, as well as certain other radioactive elements, such as thorium D and actinium C."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



From "Coal Age," New York.

THE MOTOR IN OPERATION.

A RAT-POWER MOTOR

MOTORS OPERATED by rats are suggested by a writer in *The Coal Age* (New York, June 28) for the dual purpose of detecting dangerous gases and illuminating gloomy passages. The rat would work a small treadmill, somewhat like that in a squirrel-cage, but evidently with more steadiness and industry than his relative of the bushy tail. The power is asserted to be enough to operate a small incandescent light, except when the percentage of poisonous gas in the air becomes so high as to enfeeble the toiler and hence extinguish the bulb, thus warning the human worker that he, too, is in danger. A description, so detailed that it would be a pity to regard it as entirely imaginative, runs as follows:

"The apparatus employed for the utilization of rat-power is quite simple:

"*A* is the apron of a treadmill, carried upon the ball-bearing rollers, *C*. *B* is a gas-tight box containing a small electric generator, which is driven from the treadmill tail roller by means of the belt, *H*. The terminals of the dynamo are connected through suitable cables to the electric bulb, *D*, enclosed in an efficient reflector. The sides of the box, as may be seen in the drawing, are composed of wire netting, which allows a free and practically unobstructed circulation of the mine atmosphere.

"The motive power is furnished by a nimble and sinewy mine rat, which, for best results, should weigh approximately three pounds, and stand about one hand, or less, high at the withers. As an incentive for vigorous and long-continued action, a small piece of fragrant cheese may be suspended in the manner shown at *I*.

"It is well known that all animals are easily susceptible to the action of mine gases, and the presence of the latter could therefore be easily detected from the behavior of the rat, thus dispensing with the necessity of carrying an innocent and attractive song-bird to a hideous death. Furthermore, all animals work best when in their natural environment. In the dark and cavernous mines the rat, above all other creatures, should be strictly at home, and, with such an irresistible attraction before his nose as we have above named, he should be capable of proceeding at top speed (say 15 to 17 knots per hour) for as long a time as the oxygen will last in the helmet cartridges, or while the fire-boss is making his nocturnal peregrination.

"As soon as the gas inspection is finished, or the helmet man returns to his base of supplies, the faithful animal upon the treadmill may be gently removed, carefully curried and rubbed down, given food and water, and allowed to sleep and recuperate until the next shift.

"It is claimed that many advantages are to be gained from the employment of this ingenious, gas-detecting, light-giving device. The supply of motive power is always abundant and cheap around coal-mines, so much so, in fact, that it may be rightfully considered as a by-product. The expense of feeding an adequate number of rats while in captivity is small, since to keep them in good running condition they should not be allowed to acquire superfluous flesh, as this renders them phlegmatic and short-winded."

CAUTERIZATION BY COLD

CAUTERY means treatment by burning; in what is called "actual" cautery the burning is done with a white-hot instrument; otherwise it is effected with chemicals, a common application being that of nitrate of silver. But extreme cold can "burn" as effectively as great heat. If given the choice of touching the tongue to either of two pieces of iron, one at 1,000 degrees above zero and the other at 50 degrees below, it would be hard to decide. A new method of applying cautery by cold, which is as "absolute" and effective as that by heat, has just been perfected in France, and is described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 14), which credits its facts to *La Presse Médicale* of the same city. We translate this description as follows:

"Cauterization by cold has already been in use for a long time in the treatment of skin diseases, and it sometimes succeeds in curing lesions that have resisted other surgical or medical treatment. As a refrigerating agent the first to be utilized was liquid ethyl chlorid, in the form of spray; afterward, in 1899, liquid air was tried. The latter gave excellent results, but as its use involved numerous inconveniences and even some danger, it was soon abandoned.

"In 1907, Pusey conceived the idea of employing solid carbon dioxid, and he devised a method of application which is now used all over the world.

"The carbonic 'snow' is used in the form of small crayons, which are easy to prepare, even at the patient's bedside, for portable apparatus of small weight and easy operation has been constructed for the use of practitioners. Unfortunately, crayons of carbon dioxid have a serious inconvenience—despite their low temperature, they are not aseptic, and their direct application to a wound exposes it to infection which it is desirable to avoid at all costs.

"To obviate risks of this sort, Bordas has suggested the use of a silver tube, ending in a flat surface, in which is placed a mixture of carbonic snow and alcohol or acetone. The application of the cold is thus made through the interposition of a sterilizable surface, and it is also possible to vary the temperature to be used by changing the composition of the refrigerating mixture.

"Whatever may be the technic employed, local refrigeration by means of carbonic snow generally gives good results; cauter-

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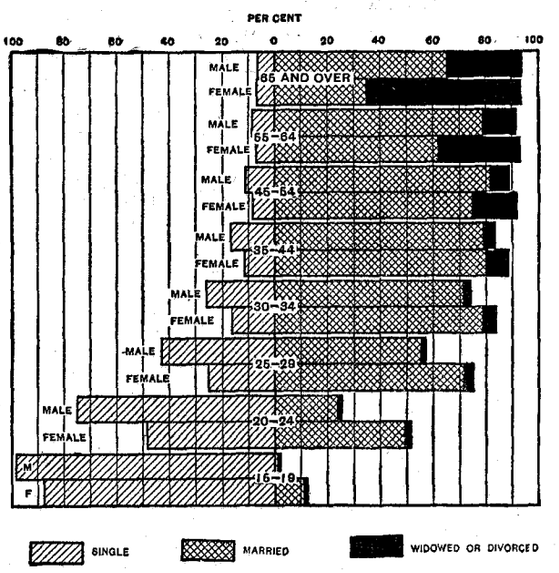
ization in this way may even be of great service in the treatment of certain skin diseases, such as erythematous lupus, 'birth-marks,' and various forms of abnormal growths."

MARRIAGE AS A LIFE-PRESERVER

ARE YOU ANXIOUS to prolong your life? Then get married. Married men live longer than bachelors, and, to a lesser degree, married women are longer lived than spinsters. Whatever the reason, the fact seems to be established beyond cavil by statistics collected in 1909 by the State authorities of New York and in 1910 by the United States census-takers. Earlier statistics have not been of much value because the age-groups covered so many years that no conclusion could be drawn. The figures obtained in 1909–10 have been studied carefully by Walter F. Willcox, of Cornell University, and his conclusions have been published as a bulletin of the New York Board of Health. Our quotations are from a review in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, July 19), where we read:



MARITAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES,
As shown by a diagram in the Census Report.

"The most obvious fact indicated by the figures is that the death-rate for married men is much lower than that for single men at each age-group from 20 to 80 plus except the highest, and even there it is about the same. From 20 to 30 the death-rate among married men is 4.2, while among single men it is 6.6. From 30 to 40 the death-rate among the married men is slightly under 6, while among single men it is nearly 13. From 40 to 50 there is an even greater difference. The death-rate among married men is 9.5, whereas among single men it is 19.5. From 50 to 60 there is less divergence in the death-rates, but there is a difference in favor of the married of nearly 11 deaths per year per thousand. Even from 60 to 70 the death-rate of married men is less than 32, while that of the single men is 51.

"Undoubtedly the lower death-rate among married men is partly due to the fact that as a rule those who are in good health are readier to marry, while those with more delicate health, especially if suffering from any definite ailment, are not willing to assume the burden and responsibility of a family. Another factor quite as surely is that married men live much more regular lives as a rule, and consequently avoid many of the dangers of irregular living. Besides feeling their responsibility to others, they do not take such risks of life or illness, and, as a rule, avoid venturesome expeditions and dangerous occupations. Jacques Bertillon, the French expert on occupational mortality, has found that low death-rates occur particularly in occupations in which the workman is under more or less supervision as regards not only health but also habits of life, and in which he is surrounded by influences tending to prevent dissipation and conducive to regular hours and habits of life. Bank clerks and fiduciary employees who feel their responsibilities are types of this. Bertillon attributes much the same influence to marriage and family life. The married man is supervised for his own good, and having added incentives to self-restraint and to the care of his health, he has a lower mortality than the bachelor.

"This view would seem to be corroborated by the statistics as to the mortality among married men who have lost their wives either by death or divorce. The death-rate among these 'unmarried men' is considerably higher than that of husbands of the same age, and even as a rule it is higher than that of the bachelors of the same age. The death-rate, for instance, of widowers and divorced men between 20 and 30 is nearly double that of single men. From 30 to 40 it is only as 14.1 to 12.9, while from 40 to 50 the mortality of divorced and widowers is slightly less than that of single men of the same age. From 50 to 60, however, it is slightly higher once more. At all these ages the mortality-rate among widowers and the divorced is at least nearly and sometimes double that of married men of the same age. 'If husbands lose their wives, then,' concludes the expert of the New York State Department of Health, 'they lose much of the chance of longevity which marriage secured them; and in general the younger they are the more they lose.'"

Among women the differences in the death-rates between married and single are not so striking. Indeed, from 20 to 30 years of age married women have a higher death-rate than single women, in the proportion of about 5 to 4. This is probably due partly to the influence of child-bearing at this period, but also to the fact that from 20 to 30 the married women have a much higher average age than the single women—that is, every year beyond 20 increases the liability to marriage, but also increases the normal death-rate. The single women are largely grouped from 20 to 25 at this time, and the married women from 25 to 30, so that in this decade we are not really comparing persons of the same age. To quote further:

"From 30 to 40 the death-rate among the married is lower than among the single, and so on for every period up to 80. Marriage adds distinctly to a woman's expectancy of life, tho not nearly so much as it adds to that of her husband. The state of health among women after the dissolution of marriage by death or divorce is not so unfavorably affected as among men. The mortality of widows and divorced women is higher, as a rule, than that of wives to a noteworthy degree, and higher also than that of spinsters, tho the difference is not nearly so marked as among unmarried, married, widowed, and divorced men. From the point of view of mortality, marriage is of much less benefit to women than to men, tho for the sake of long life it is sufficient to be well worth considering."

FOOD AND DISEASE—The increasing tendency of both sociologists and medical men to lay stress on the economic factors of disease is noted in *The Medical Times* (New York, July), which refers to Professor Giddings, of Columbia University, as one of those who see in the economic exploitation of the masses a very large factor in the causation of disease, crime, and human inefficiency. Says this paper:

"It is a conservative estimate that one-third of the people in the large cities of the country do not get enough to eat. These can not be expected to make a winning fight against tuberculosis. Giddings thinks that human beings who have made it possible to cross the ocean in five days and who have made it possible to communicate the state of the entire world into editorial rooms all over the world every day and night could, if they wanted to, bring it about that all persons in the world would have enough to eat. Millions never have enough to eat in a world in which hundreds of millions worth of things are wasted every year. Business men who are not in the least likely to die in the poor-house maintain barbaric conditions in their factories and oppose decent legislation to improve these conditions. Giddings asks how long the able, influential, up-to-date business men of the world are going to leave these questions to the people they call agitators. He thinks it will be the work of the dangerous agitators to rectify conditions unless others wake up and make it their business—and soon. Otherwise we are fated to have loss of life and property and needless bloodshed. The medical profession is taking a decided interest in the bearings of economics upon disease. Nobody knows better than the physician the relation of underfeeding to tuberculosis and the ineffectiveness of crusades that do not include changes in the social order."

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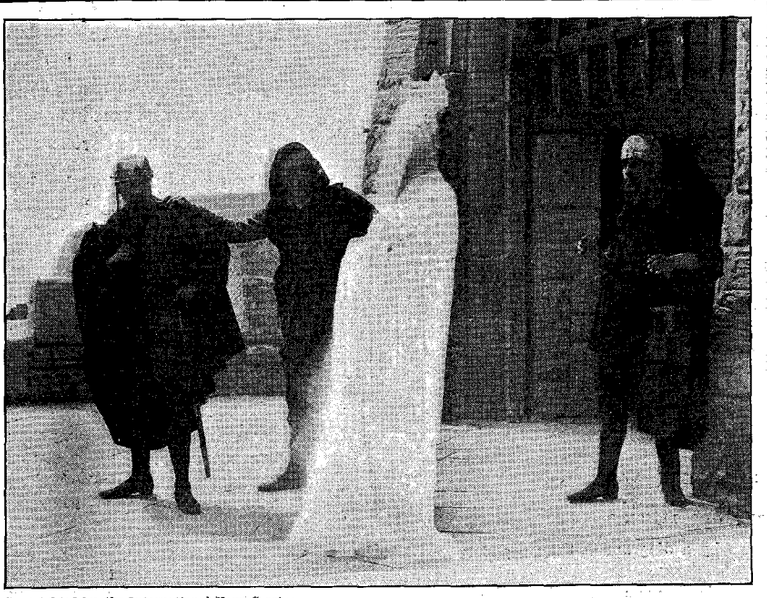
LETTERS AND ART

GREAT PLAYS IN THE "MOVIES"

IF "HAMLET" were acted for the "movies" the *Ghost* would be a real ghost; you would be able to look right through him. This is said by one of the imaginary interlocutors in the "Interpreter's House" of the July *American Magazine*. Under the name of the "Occasional Contributor" he is represented as pleading with the various departmental editors of that magazine the claims of the moving picture to be regarded as "a great new art-form." Against their skepticism he instances several cases of leading actors like Mrs. Fiske, Sarah Bernhardt, and James K. Hackett, who have acted, or are planning to act, before the flitting film. His reference to the *Ghost* in "Hamlet" is happily chosen, for, whether he knows it or not, the great English actor, Mr. Forbes-Robertson, has proved his point by doing the great English masterpiece for the film. The speaker brings forward the superhuman powers of the camera, noting that it sees and registers what the human eye would not notice, realizing possibilities which do not exist on the stage. Such, for example, is "the ability to visualize dreams, and memories, and symbols, and ghosts." He goes on to tell how they would manage a scene from "Hamlet" in which the *Ghost* appears:



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THE *GHOST* IN "HAMLET."

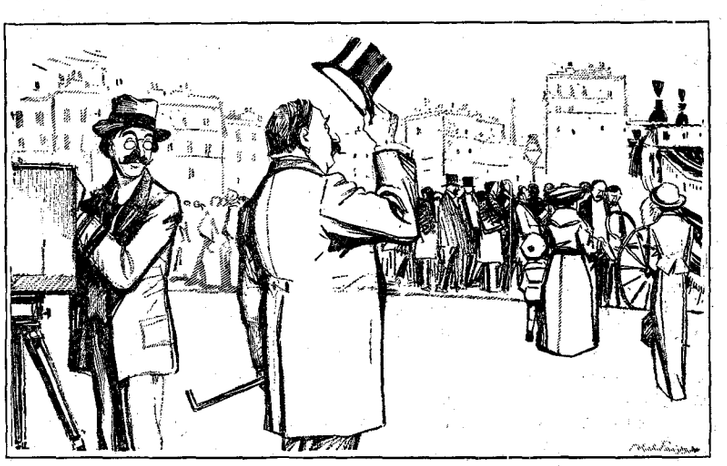
HORATIO—"I might not this believe
Without the sensible and true avouch of mine own eyes."

"They merely photograph the scene without the *Ghost*, taking a count of *Hamlet's* appearance and acting; then clear *Hamlet* off the stage and expose the same strip of film again, with the *Ghost* acting. The *Ghost* acts according to the count previously made, timing every gesture with the acting of *Hamlet*, and so his image overlays the images already registered; and when the film is run off you see the back-drop right through him while he approaches *Hamlet*, and the two act in perfect unison. The same with memories: You see a young man sitting at a table contemplating suicide; his eyes stare into the distance. All at once his thoughts are visualized: up in one corner of the screen you see, as in a cloud, the different things he is conjuring up—for instance, you see him kissing his mother good-by on the steps of the farmhouse porch; then you see him turned down as he applies for a job in the city; next you see him in a saloon, sodden with drink; and last, as the corner scenes fade out, you know that this young man has been through those experiences, and understand why he is contemplating suicide. . . . Think of the startling simplicity and vividness of this method of transmitting a man's thoughts to the audience!

"And don't think this is all. . . . There is another point of extreme difference. For while the stage gives a few artificial properties to represent trees or landscape, the motion picture takes you out into the open itself. You see the real ocean breaking on the rocks, you see in very fact the Grand Cañon of the Colorado; you see the orchard white with apple-blossoms. Think of what this means to a city audience composed of men and women who work, say, ten hours a day, and never go farther than Coney Island in the summer! The amplitude of the hills, the silence of the forests, the busy gladness of the farmyard come vividly to them; or, as by a magic carpet, they are transported in twenty seconds from the East Side to Arizona.

"And this involves other things, too, which make the stage seem almost incapable. For instance, Frohman has pointed out that when Mrs. Fiske acts in *Becky Sharp* he will not confine himself to the indoor scenes of the play; he will go back to 'Vanity Fair,' and reproduce the outdoor scenes as well; and, most notable of all, he will actually show the Battle of Waterloo. No farcical fights, like those in Shakespeare, where six men chase six others before a painted drop; no modern scene, where a man at a window describes the battle afar off; but great hills, and woods, and fields; and the Cuirassiers on horseback dashing through the battle-smoke, and Napoleon sitting his horse in the sunlight as he watches the Eagles overborne and his destiny destroyed.

"Do you see what this implies? Our stage has grown more and more cramped until, to-day, only so-called spectacle plays have in them more than four or five scenes; and these spectacle



FRENCH STREET SCENE OF TO-DAY.

"Do not salute, sir, it is for the film."

—A. Faivre in *Le Figaro*.

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plays are usually tedious on account of the long waits while the property men are setting a new scene. But a commonplace reel of motion pictures contains from fifteen to thirty scenes; and there are no waits, the scenes melt into one another. Is this not, in a sense, a return to the Shakespearian drama, where, because there was practically no scenery, scene could follow scene, giving one a hint of the shifting vastness of the world?"

THE NEW DETECTIVE STORY

WHEN THE DRIVER of a delivery wagon in Brooklyn recently owned up, after his arrest, to a series of house robberies, it was found out that he had studied his criminal profession "in the most approved modern text-books." In this case the text-books were scientific works, and not the old abused "dime novels," blamed for every juvenile crime. The question comes up, then, whether the ban placed on this low order of literary wares should be transferred to the detective brand because by their exploitation of resources known to modern science they point the way to young criminals. Mr. Arthur B. Reeve, who is a successful modern writer of detective stories, thinks that the new form is more likely to serve the ends of justice than to instruct amateur yeggmen. Besides that, the detective story fills a craving in the minds of millions of the healthy-minded. Mr. Edison, he declares, confest to him that detective stories were about all the fiction he ever read, and he was quite touched by the death of Gaboriau.

The scientific detective story, Mr. Reeve points out in *The Independent* (New York), began when several writers tried to apply psychology as developed by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard, and Prof. Walter Dill Scott, of Northwestern University, to either actual or hypothetical cases of crime:

"The fact is that the whole field of science lies open to be drawn on by the clever detective—from finger-prints, the portrait parlé, the dictagraph and detectaphone, to chemistry and physics in general. Not long ago an astronomer freed an innocent man by calculating the exact date on which a photograph was taken, using the shadows to guide him.

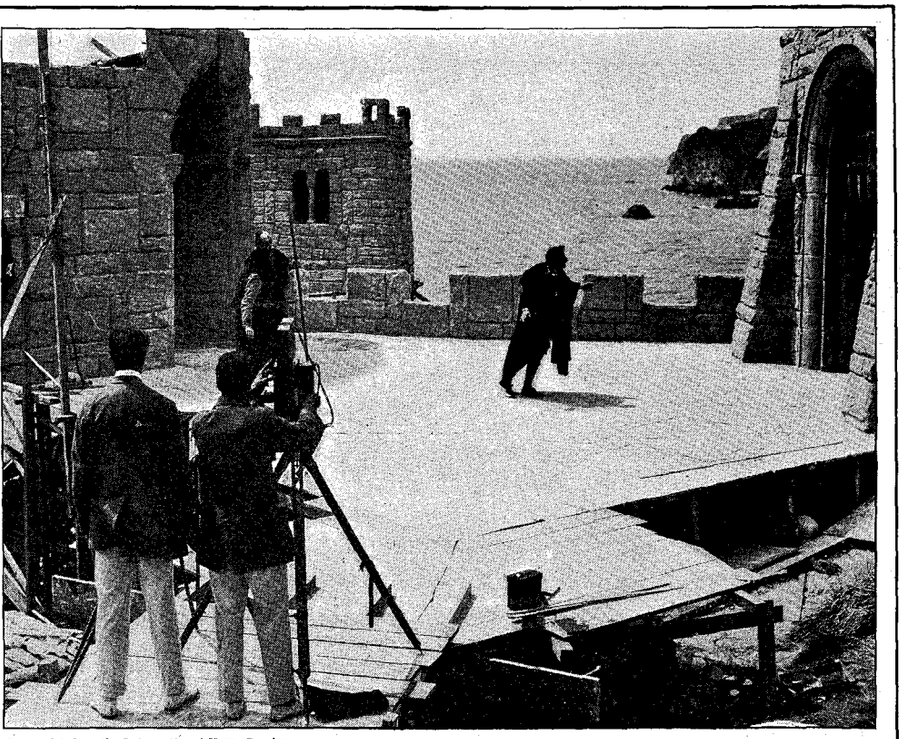
"This latest development, far from being harmful, is a decided advance for both the detective story and the detective. More and more the discoveries of the scientists, romantic and thrilling in themselves, are being applied by the forces of law and order in the running down of the criminal. Fiction of this sort is a positive source of good. In the end it will make detectives more and more efficient; will tend to discourage criminals by the sheer weight of unescapable fact. In Europe there has actually grown up a class of scientific professors, a dozen of whom could be named, whose exploits read like fiction. The spread of such knowledge can not do harm—unless indeed the spread of knowledge itself be harmful.

"I recall that the very first scientific detective story which I wrote was returned to me by one editor of a popular magazine with what I considered the most complimentary letter he ever wrote me, that he 'couldn't publish a story like that—some darn fool would go out and try to do it.' Of course, he had put the cart before the horse. It was not the criminal who might profit.

"In one case which *Kennedy* [in Mr. Reeve's 'Adventures of Craig Kennedy, Scientific Detective'] unraveled, he found that the criminal had broken into a safe by using thermite to burn through the steel. Immediately several people wrote for the formula for thermite. It may be found in several scientific journals. There is not and never was anything to prevent a crook from using it, yet it is not regularly found in the cracksman's kit as a result of a story about it and the detection of the user."

In another story, we are told, the method of preparation of "soup," or the nitroglycerin used by yeggmen, was mentioned, and the president of a large powder company wrote this letter:

"I wonder if you have ever considered the possible effect of your stories upon the coming generation of up-to-date yeggs. No doubt some of them combine with an honest desire to get something for nothing enough intelligence to read high-class detective stories. They may pick up a good many valuable little tips from your practical yarns. However, the preparation of 'soup' (nitroglycerin) as you give it, while satisfactory, may have a discouraging effect on some inquiring souls. Rubbing dynamite in the bare hands long enough to effect a complete alcoholic solution will surely give the investigator a severe case of 'powder headache' or nitroglycerin poisoning. While these attacks, as you know, are seldom fatal, they are always so excruciatingly painful that the chances are that the investigator will thereafter reform, or at least limit his attentions to those safes which may be opened with the teeth of a hairpin."



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FORBES-ROBERTSON AS *HAMLET*.

The "movies" will thus preserve the record of his splendid art for future generations.

Every mention of the dictagraph, the detectaphone, and similar scientific eavesdroppers has brought eager inquiries; such as:

"In one case a letter from a South Carolina man said: 'I have a case in which I can use such a device in procuring the real truth. It will be the means of restoring the character of a young man who is now a victim of a foul conspiracy.' In another case a man who was under indictment in Iowa wanted the author to come to his rescue with such of the scientific paraphernalia as *Kennedy* uses. 'I think,' he appealed, 'that if you will bring the instruments named, I can get enough evidence to clear myself.'

"Whatever may be said of the cheap crime story, whatever

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may be said of the crime story of the past—and even that must be read with a sack of salt handy—it remains to be shown that the detective story as it ordinarily appears to-day is a force for evil. Much more often it serves a decided moral purpose.

"Mr. William J. Burns is fond of reiterating the statement that every criminal leaves a track. If it has never been found, it is simply because no one has ever looked for it in the right way. He says that it is a good thing to tell people how hard it is nowadays in the face of modern organization and modern science to 'get away with the goods.'"

DECAYING ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

WHEN AN ENGLISHMAN wishes to be particularly nice to an American, it is frequently observed, he tells him that his speech is so like the English that he would never take the younger cousin for anything but a real Britisher. Perhaps the American sometimes feels flattered, and hopes he has escaped from the pale of those who were rebuked by Mr. Henry James for the slovenly use of the mother tongue. For our good he held up to emulation and imitation the care for sound, for cultivated utterance, by which he said the languages of France, of Italy, and especially of England, were preserved and guided. This was a half dozen or more years ago, and in the meantime England herself must have backslid, if the words of the new Laureate are to be taken for authority. It happens that he issued a tract "On the Present State of English Pronunciation" just before his bays were forthcoming. In this little book the London *Times* finds it "a shock to the national self-complacency of Englishmen to be told, on the best authority, that they, too, are growing more and more careless and slovenly in their speech, and are allowing degradations and corruptions to creep unchecked into their language." Here are some of the strictures that *The Times* picks out from Mr. Bridges's tract:

"His first charge is in regard to the degradation of our unaccented vowels, the blurring and running together of *a* and *e* and *o* and *u* into one indeterminate sound—the sound of the last syllable in *danger*. He finds this sound in our unstrest pronunciation of *and*, *the*, *to*, *but*, *must*, and representing it by the *er* of *danger* (in which, of course, the *r* is not pronounced); he tells us that we say *inter* for *into*, *prernounce* for *pronounce*, *ter be or not ter be*, I came *frerm* Oxford *ter* London. His next illustration of decay is the increase of what is called 'palatalization,' the change of *t* to *ch* before the sound of *u*. *Nature* has already become *neycher* and can hardly be saved; but *don't you* is changing to *dontshew*, *Tuesday* to *Cheusdy*, and *tune* is well on its way to be pronounced *chiune*. And *d* also in the same position is now threatened, as we see in *immedjately*, and in the pronunciation of *audjins* or *orgins* for *audience*, which Mr. Bridges noted in the speech of a certain professor of English. There are other mispronunciations creeping into our speech which have been remarked by various observers; *om board*, *im fact*, *im vain* are becoming common; the *r*, which we have already lost before a consonant (for *sword* and *sawed*, *Lord* and *laud*, *arms* and *alms* are now identical in sound), is, we are told, disappearing from the speech of the younger generation before a vowel also—as in *faa away*, *faw ever*, *pawing* with rain for *pouring*. If we add to these the bogus pronunciations produced by unphonetic spelling, and the English habit of 'swallowing' words, there can be little doubt, for any one who carefully observes his own utterance or that of his friends, that the speech of the educated classes in England is undergoing serious changes at the present moment.

"That these changes are regrettable most of us would admit; whether or not they can be checked, or must be allowed to work their will unimpeded in the language, is another question. And here conservatives in language, and all those who wish to exercise a conscious care over its beauty and integrity, find themselves opposed by a group of scientific linguists who regard attempts to preserve the so-called 'purity' of speech as pedantic or futile. History has taught them that the ideal of a fixt language is a vain and foolish dream; they have studied the changes which have affected our pronunciation in the past, and regarding these changes as the result of irresistible forces, they believe that we can no more control the course of language by our conscious efforts than we can control the circulation of the blood or the movements of the planets. To the stricter sect of this new school whatever is, is right; the words 'beauty,' 'decay,' 'degradation,' 'vulgarism' have little or no meaning for them; and 'from a purely scientific point of view,' as one of them has declared, 'no difference of superiority can be recognized between the speech heard at the bench of a village ale-house and that of the Bench of Bishops.' Between, therefore, the purists of language, who wish to preserve it from change, and the scientists, whose greatest pleasure is to catch it in the very act of changing, there seems to be an irreconcilable difference. Nor can there be much doubt that this modern point of view is coming to be more and more widely accepted—already teachers have been known to declare it an almost sinful interference with nature and the free phonetic development of language to correct the pronunciation of children in any way."

The new dogmatism is likely to work havoc in the language if it goes on unchecked, and afford encouragement to laziness and slovenliness of speech, says *The Times*. It realizes the delicacies of the problem, however:

"It is useless to try to defeat science with the bludgeons and blunderbusses of ignorance and prejudice; our conservatives must arm themselves with more modern weapons. Fortunately Mr. Bridges combines with the sensitiveness of a man of letters a thorough acquaintance with the methods of the new knowledge; and his treatment of the question shows that he neither sits by the shores of speech as a disinterested observer, nor yet as a pessimist, shedding unavailing tears that no number of maids, nor any provision of mops, can ever get it clear. He reminds us that the question is an esthetic as well as a scientific one; that it is no fancy to see beauty in human speech, to distinguish the qualities that make that beauty, and to try to preserve them. The belief that phonetic decay can not be checked, that conscious reform is impossible, he declares to be a doctrinaire notion, and he is of the opinion that efforts of this kind, and successful efforts, have occurred before now in the history of English."

THE NEW LAUREATE

A LITTLE SURPRIZE was arranged for the literary world by Mr. Asquith in the appointment of a Poet Laureate whom few, if any, had considered a possibility. The London illustrated papers came out with full-page groups of pictures of Kipling, Noyes, Phillips, Hardy, Masefield, Watson, and Mrs. Meynell as likely aspirants, and then Mr. Asquith handed the laurel to Mr. Robert Bridges. There is no great enthusiasm displayed in American journals over the choice. Of course he isn't to wear our bays or sing our public events, but America has never been backward in her solicitude about English literary doings. "There will be disappointment in some quarters," observes the New York *Evening Post*, referring mainly to those who "have hoped for a new order and expression." Poetry, they think, ought to "leave off singing of Arcady and pretty, outworn loves." Moreover, Mr. Austin was "obscure" enough in all conscience, and there was no need of picking another equally unknown. The New York *Times* comforts itself with the fact that Mr. Bridges is assuredly "a finer poet, with a higher and clearer conception of the poet's art, than the late Mr. Austin." But it finds he "has delivered no message to his age," and, worse, doubts if he has such a message to deliver. Almost the only individual thing said of him is that "he entertains interesting theories of prosody, and he has written verse in the seclusion of his Oxford home, to express his own leisurely and frequently exalted moods." As he is 69 years old, "nobody will expect him to sound a trumpet note of warning, or sing a song of praise which will touch the British heart."

Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, however, who provides us with an annual appraisement of current poetry, gives us, in the Boston *Transcript*, some reasons why Mr. Bridges is well chosen:

"Since the deaths of Swinburne and Meredith, occurring in the

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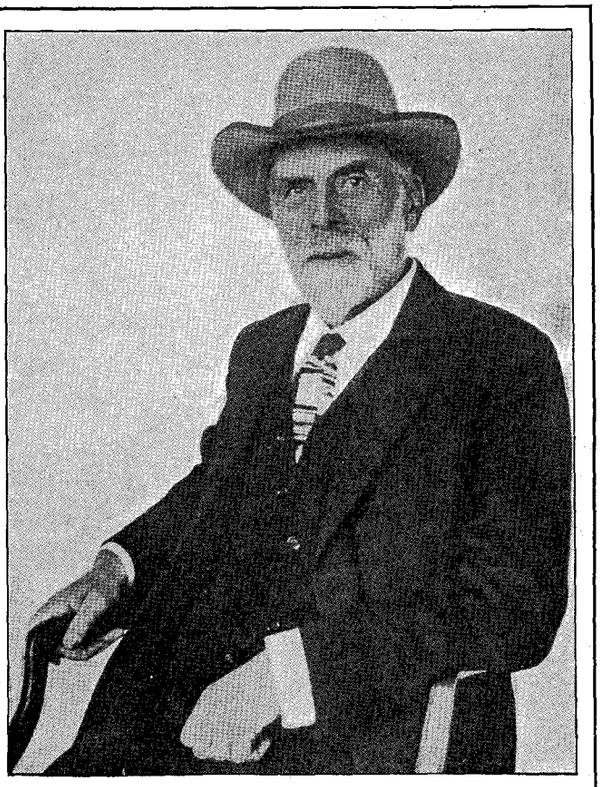
same year, and but a few weeks apart, no English poet had a juster claim, despite his obscurity, and by every reason of his indisputable achievement, than Robert Bridges to be recognized as foremost among living English poets. Mr. Asquith, in appointing this retiring Oxford poet to the laureateship, made a choice, regarded from a purely poetic standard, that seems inevitable. The English-speaking world can impute no motive outside of the art itself to the Prime Minister for his appointment. No candidate for the post, at this time, ever wrote with a more absolute disregard of fitness for the function that the office carries. From a busy professional and humane career in London he passed, nearly thirty years ago, to the quiet seclusion of Oxford, where he has lived since, devoting himself to poetry and music. His life clothed in privacy, his poems went into the world under the same sheltering influence in their original editions. Very much as the outer world has taken little heed of the man, the critics of discernment have been content to acknowledge the fine and perfect quality of his work, but very rarely to exercise their judgment upon it. Only the most sensitive and intuitive could adequately appraise and interpret it. Arthur Symons and Lionel Johnson have done it justice. 'This poet,' says Symons, 'collectedly living apart, to whom the common rewards of life are not so much as a temptation, has meditated deeply on the conduct of life, in the freest, most universal sense; and he has attained a philosophy of austere, not unsmiling content, in which something of the cheerfulness of the Stoic unites with the more melancholy resignation of the Christian; and, limiting himself so resolutely to this sober outlook upon life, tho with a sense of the whole wisdom of the ages:

> Then oft I turn the page
> In which our country's name,
> Spoiling the Greek of fame,
> Shall sound in every age:
> Or some Terentian play
> Renew, whose excellent
> Adjusted folds betray
> How once Menander went.



ROBERT BRIDGES,

Mr. Austin's successor as Poet Laureate, who snatched the bays away from half a dozen expectant British singers.

Limiting himself, as in his verse, to a moderation which is an infinite series of rejections, he becomes the wisest of living poets, as he is artistically the most faultless. He has left by the way all the fine and colored and fantastic and splendid things which others have done their utmost to attain, and he has put into his poetry the peace and not the energies of life, the wisdom and not the fever of love, the silences rather than the voices of nature."

For an account of the new laureate's life, we turn to Joyce Kilmer's article in the New York *Times* of July 20:

"He comes of a distinguished English family, being the son of John Bridges, of St. Nicholas and Walmer, in Kent, and a kinsman of the Rev. Thomas Edward Bridges, D.D., who was from 1823 to 1843 President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. At Eton, and later at Oxford, Mr. Bridges was noted for his scholarship, but he found time to distinguish himself in athletics. He was an enthusiastic cricketer and oarsman. In 1867 he was placed in the second class in the Final School of Litteræ Humaniores. After leaving the university he spent a number of years in foreign travel, familiarizing himself, to an extent unusual for an Englishman, with life on the Continent and in the Far East.

"On his return to London he became a student of medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, receiving, in due course, the degree of M.B. at Oxford. He then began the practise of his profession, being regularly attached to the staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and of the Children's Hospital in Great Ormonde Street. Retiring from practise in 1882, he married and left London for his beautiful rural estate at Yattendon, in Berkshire. Since that time he has devoted himself exclusively to literature, and particularly to poetry.

"It may be that one of the reasons for the smallness of the company of Mr. Bridges's admirers is his devotion to the most technical and abstruse problems of versecraft. His book, 'Milton's Prosody,' is, in the words of Dr. Herbert Warren in 'Robert Bridges and Contemporary Poets,' one of the most minute and illuminating contributions ever made to the study of English metric generally, and especially to that of Milton's blank verse. Influenced largely by the work of the late W. J. Stone, of Radley College, he has written a large number of poems in the classical meters, poems in which the quantities of the syllables, rather than their accents, are the essentials. Of this extremely difficult sort of writing, which can never be thoroughly appreciated except by those intimately familiar with Greek and Latin poetry, a good example is the 'Peace Ode,' written in June, 1902, on the conclusion of the Boer War. It is unrimed and in Alcaics.

"When we think of Alfred Noyes's stirring celebrations of peace and of the hearty songs in which Rudyard Kipling and Henry Newbolt have glorified British victories, then Mr. Bridges's Alcaics seem little but academic exercises.

"Interesting to students of the subject as are Mr. Bridges's experiments in classical meters, it is on his work done in the familiar English rhythms that he must depend for popular esteem."

Some examples of his verse will be found in our department of Current Poetry.

Mr. C. K. Shorter, who had been advocating the appointment of Mr. Hardy in the London *Sphere*, takes a glance at Mr. Bridges which shows that when he speaks of the appointment he will not throw his hat in the air. We go to press too early to repeat his or other English opinion this week. Mr. Shorter writes:

"There can really be no difference of opinion about Dr. Robert Bridges's place in English poetry. Among the men poets of to-day he is unquestionably one of the most entirely poetical. His only rival in fine lyrical quality is Mr. W. B. Yeats, whose true work in poetry is concentrated in some ten or twelve poems, most of the copious writing—plays and verse—which are to be found in the fine edition of his works that was published some years back by Mr. A. H. Bullen being of a markedly inferior quality. . . . . .

"If the office of laureate is to be confined to a man—which, for reasons I have stated already, I know that it must, whether I agree with the idea or not—there can not be a question but that Dr. Bridges has done the most perfect lyrical work among them, and I shall at least have the satisfaction that the first editions of all his books (which are in my possession) will be greatly enhanced in value by the appointment.

"But the post of poet laureate, now shorn of all its trappings of office, its need for odes on state occasions and the like, which Dr. Bridges is no more likely to write than Mr. Yeats, should obviously be given to our greatest man of letters, to the man who is not only a fine poet and prose writer but also a great figure in English literature, which it can not be pretended that Dr. Bridges is."

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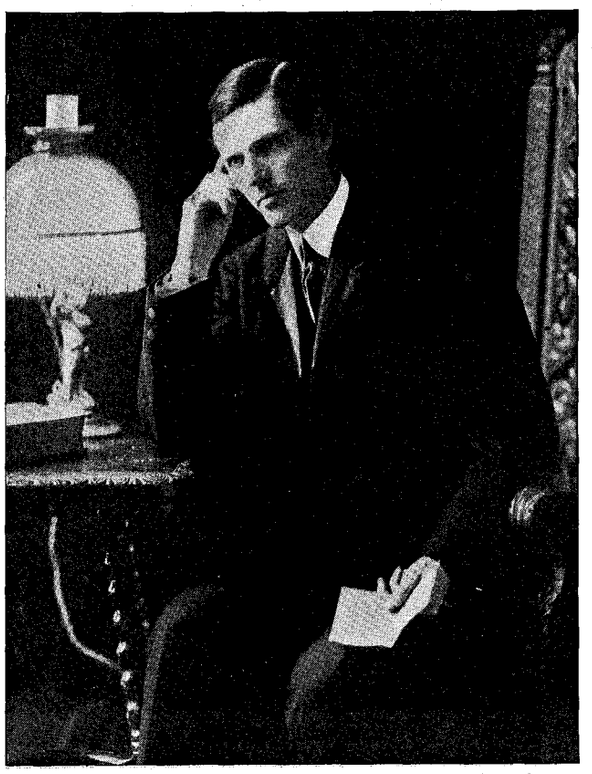
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE CRUSADE FOR PURITY

THE CARNAL TENDENCY in song, dance, and dress, recently noted in these pages, is being met by a determined campaign for purity. In school as well as in church are to be observed efforts to meet the many-sided problem. The old habit of silence and quiet ignoring of the matter is passing away. Chicago's Board of Education has decided to try the experiment of teaching sex hygiene to separate classes of boys and girls in the high schools of Chicago with the understanding that if it proves successful such instruction may be extended to the grade schools. Newark feels that a similar school course is bound to be taken up there. "Personal purity" is the phrase under which the subject will be presented in Chicago, where $10,000 has been appropriated to secure the best possible instructors. It will offset the haphazard sources of information now open to the young. "Such information as the children now get," says President A. W. Harris, of Northwestern University, "is usually desultory, false, and immodest. Frank, scientific, and elevating teaching can have only good effects."



REV. JOHN GUNN,

Who has started as one of his ministerial functions to bring likely young men and women together with a view to matrimony.

Matrimony itself has seemed to some to be disintegrating, in view of the divorce statistics, and some magazine-writers have publicly assailed the institution and argued for the elevation of our morals by a return to the freedom of the jungle. One of these writers has recently taken the vows herself. The clergy in some places have started matrimonial campaigns to offset the tendency toward bachelorhood. For example, the Rev. John Gunn, of New York, proposes to utilize his church as "a social center where worthy young men and women may meet and find each other out." In the New York *Sun*, the pastor, who comes from Georgia, recently gave this account of his views:

"If a young man comes to me and expresses a desire to make the acquaintance of a young woman in the church I will personally introduce him, provided the girl is willing, and provided further that he can give me absolute assurance of good moral character and honesty of purpose.

"In my opinion the most important question of our present-day civilization is that of sex. Sex is the spring of life. If the race fails in the sex relation it will fail in every other relation. . . . . .

"I am not a pessimist. I believe in the law of the survival of the fittest. Eventually we are going to get things right. Wrong things can not be perpetuated. The present awakening of interest in eugenics, dealing with cause rather than with effect, is a hopeful sign.

"None too soon we are beginning to apply scientific methods to the most vital and delicate problems of life. Love, courtship, and marriage have too long been regarded as merely sentimental and accidental matters. I would not do away with sentiment, but sentiment must not shut its eyes against the light of science. Romance and science need to become intimate companions. Cupid should familiarize himself with the facts of science.

"The 'science of love,' the 'science of courtship,' the 'science of marriage,' are terms which need to be better understood. We need a revival of the old ideals of love, marriage, home, and children in the light of modern science.

"These are some considerations which have led me to become interested in the problem of matrimony. I believe the Church should be concerned with everything that affects human life. This is why I am speaking from my pulpit on such subjects as 'How to Get a Husband and Keep Him,' and 'How to Get a Wife and Keep Her.' This I believe to be a matter of vital concern and demands the attention of the pulpit."

Evasion of matrimony on the part of young men is often based on false judgment of the other sex, thinks this minister, who gives this statement of the case:

"Girls are criticized for their love of dress and luxury. Much of that criticism is harsh and unjust. In many instances matrimonial reluctance on the part of young men is due to their selfishness, their aversion to the saving and privation which marriage on a small salary entails. Such young men will have to be brought back to the ideals of a pure and honest love. . . . . .

"In a woman's dress the things to be considered are attractiveness, modesty, comfort, protection, and health. In some instances modern style is not only gaudy and sensual, not only extravagant and wasteful, but it inflicts pain and injures health, it deforms the body and vital organs, causing weakness which will be passed down to future generations, striking a deadly blow at the foundations of society and our national life.

"The improper dress of women is not alone a barrier to matrimony, but a barrier to the fulfilment of the matrimonial obligation. Men are beginning to find this out, and they are getting to be sensible enough to take it into account when they come to consider matrimony.

"Therefore, if there is a 'husband famine' the men are not altogether to blame. There is some foundation for their complaint against the modern woman.

"On the other hand, we hear complaints from young women that the girl who is good and charming has little chance against the girl who is gay and unscrupulous. This is not true where sensible men are concerned, the kind of men who can be relied upon 'for better or worse.' It may be true in the case of men with shallow ideals. It may be true where matrimony is entered into merely as part of a society program rather than with

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the view of making a home. In such instances the girl who loses is the real winner.

"I am not a theorist. I have seen much of the practical side of life and I realize that this is a material age in which we are living. That my plan to bring honorable young men and equally sincere young women together that matrimony may perhaps result is practical or 'workable,' so to speak, I am convinced.

"Brief tho the time has been since the fact of my plan has become public, and altho its features have become known to but a few as yet, comparatively speaking, still it might surprize the public to know the number of young men, bright, keen, well-educated young fellows, many of them holding business positions of more or less responsibility, who have come to me in confidence and exprest their desire to meet sincere, capable young women of high principles in whom they might find wives.

"Why, then, should not a minister of the Gospel, whose mission it is to help his fellow man, make even a better citizen of him in a Christianlike way and bring increased happiness to good men and women, do what he may in the furtherance of this object?

"Can there be any reasonable objection thereto? If there is, what is it?"

A GENTILE DEFENSE OF THE JEW

A REPLY appears from the pen of a Christian clergyman to the charges made in certain quarters against the Jew of racial and moral deterioration, especially in the light of recent infamous criminal cases that have confronted the people of New York. The annals of crime show a considerable proportion of Jewish names, and the Jewish press have deplored this fact, but this writer takes a hopeful view and sees "no indication that these people are in a state of moral and racial degeneracy." He even "rejoices to know that no race can live under the black shadow of the world's contempt and calumny and not develop the worst features of its character." The writer is the Rev. John Snyder, who avows in *The Christian Register*, the Unitarian weekly of Boston, that while he has no intention of "idealizing the Jew," he is determined at the same time to consider him without prejudice. Of all the Russian Jews in New York, he tells us, thousands "carry the fresh memory of the shameful atrocities to which their race has been subjected" in Russia, and saying that "God Almighty fixes the price of every crime mankind commits," finds New York in such crimes as can be charged against the Jew to be "paying the price of Russia's infamy." What is more, we are informed, "the very virtues of despotism are turned to vices in the atmosphere of freedom," and the author asks:

"Is the East Side Jew insolent and socially aggressive? It is the natural reaction from social depression. Does he lie and cheat? Those are the readiest weapons of a slave's protection. Is he gluttonous for money and sometimes careless how he obtains it? For centuries he has been systematically robbed. Yes, but men say, now in this land all his rights are protected. He may sometimes be socially ostracized, but politically he has absolute privileges, and he ought to show his appreciation of the liberty he enjoys. True, but freedom opens the door to vice as well as virtue; and character, like confidence, is a plant of slow growth."

Proceeding, this Christian writer points out that "he is no wise friend of the Jew who seeks to obscure his defects and shortcomings," and he himself would rather emphasize them as "the condemnation of his oppressors and detractors," and yet he admits the seriousness and magnitude of the Jewish problem in New York as "one requiring infinite wisdom and patience." Many of them are "grossly materialistic in their theory and practise of life," and many of the more cultivated among them, "in rending away the cruder superstitions that encrusted their faith, have seen the higher spirit of that faith escape through the fissures." Nevertheless, we read, it is a mistake to try to remedy all this by social ostracism:

"The chief danger to be feared in the attempted solution of this problem will be found in a policy of social segregation. Build an invisible Ghetto about their colony, make them feel that they are surrounded by enemies, and you help create a system of caste ethics immeasurably more dangerous than sporadic crime. To the undeveloped morals, which characterize, as yet, all classes and conditions of our American life, he adds an intellectual keenness and fertility which makes him the more dangerous rascal as it may make him the more valuable citizen. His children are making marvelous progress in the public schools; but, if they are to grow up in an atmosphere and environment of social antagonism and distrust, their knowledge may be almost more dangerous than their ignorance."

We may as well abandon the idea, first as last, continues the writer, of making them Christians in "the theological sense of the word," as their race gave the world Christianity "in its purest and most spiritual form" and they are not likely to take it back "alloyed with the amalgam of Grecian speculation and Roman imperialism." Finally, we read:

"The Jew has come to this land to stay. We ought to have the wisdom to thank God for it. We may well share the noble vision of Zangwill's noble dreamer, that into the 'melting-pot' of our secular American life that race will fuse with the nations. 'The pride and the prejudice, the dreams and the sacrifices, the traditions and the superstitions, the facts and the feasts, things noble and things sordid—they must all into the crucible!'"

A NEW FRONT IN THE CHURCH'S LEADERSHIP

THE WORKING CLASS, it is said, more than any other in our generation, feels laid upon it the responsibility of an apostolic mission. This being so, the Church can ill afford to lose from its membership and working force a class so inspired. One cause of the failure in understanding between the two, according to the Rev. James A. Fairley, is found in the charge made by many of the industrial workers that "the Church does not understand the philosophy of socialism, and that it is not finely and acutely sensitive to the ethics of the situation." Mr. Fairley is a New Jersey pastor and educator, at present residing in Hackensack, and contributes these reflections to the July *Forum:*

"Many churches and their leaders are doing noble work in trying to give the working people better food, better clothes, and better education. But they have not yet grappled with the ethical problems involved. Social reformers have a right, society has the right, to expect that men of religion shall be the sensitive ethical scouts who, in advance of the rest, shall detect the unethical maladjustments of the social order, and shall be prophetic in their proclamations. If the Church has failed in this, it is probably because it has been too slow in orientating itself in the new order, and in discovering that all ethics is social, that no man liveth unto himself, and no man dieth alone. For while both philosophy and science have slowly reached the conclusion that God, man, and nature are bound together in one vast unity, neither has found itself fully able to see the inevitable conclusion, that God expresses himself in the totality of human society. Divine right dies hard, and after it has been dislodged from kings, takes up its abode in races, nations, classes. But slowly we are coming to see that advanced individuals are but outposts of the social order, who are where they are because other men have gone almost to the point they have reached. Plato has his Socrates, Darwin has his Wallace, even Jesus had his John the Baptist. The solidarity of the race is its great prophetic starting-point. No man ever created a dollar of wealth alone. Wealth involves value, and only as there is a market, *i.e.*, a demand for it, does any commodity have value.

"What, then, shall be said of the ethics of the unearned increment of land values, of all the other unearned increments of watered stock, of inherited fortunes, of incomes totally unrelated to any service rendered to society on the part of the recipients? To probe deeper, what shall the religious prophet say of a social order organized about industrial capitalism—that is to say, of a social order which feeds, clothes, and houses its children for profits? And what are some of the fruits of

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this industrial order? On the one hand, the concentration in the hands of a dozen men of wealth, the influence of which in prices and general direction of industry reaches to every man, woman, and child in the country, these men meanwhile constituting an oligarchy responsible to no one but themselves. On the other hand, a situation which the most careful conservative investigators lay at the door of our industrial system, 26,000 women in New York City alone, selling their bodies to support themselves and the society which has refused to let them gain a decent living in other ways. And so as the vision of their ruined lives rises before us, we are reminded of those missionary enthusiasts of an earlier day, who to the tick of the watch reminded us that moment by moment heathen souls were 'going down to Christless and hopeless graves.' For if there are 26,000 in New York City, 5,000 of them go down to death every year—if this is true in one city in our country, compute for yourselves the appalling total for the entire nation, to say nothing of the rest of the civilized world. We are reminded, too, of those grim words of the great Teacher, 'Fear not them who kill the body and are not able to kill the soul, but fear him who after he has killed the body hath power to destroy both soul and body in hell.'"

If it be true, or only partly true, says Mr. Fairley, that "these conditions are the legitimate outcome of 'business for profits,' then, indeed, here is a call for the Church and its leaders to exercise their function of prophetic leadership." "Here is no question of free luncheons, free reading-rooms, or even of large welfare work. . . . The ethics of the whole social order is under scrutiny."

The unrest which is not social but individual is another opportunity for the Church. "Many a man and woman today among our choicest spirits is a pessimist," declares the writer. They are not to be detected by their long faces; but a scrutiny of their hearts reveals a melancholy; "they have heard 'the still sad music of humanity' and have no philosophy or religious faith which gives them anything like a rational explanation of their own deepest selves in their relation to the world of things and people." We read on:

"In so far as such pessimism is not merely personal or temperamental, it is quite likely to be associated with, if not due to, a philosophy of determinism. It is part of an attitude toward life which regards the individual as too atomic to have any standing in the universe. What is man that God should be mindful of him, or the son of man that he should visit him? Any thought of the world-order as meaningless, that is, unintelligent and unintelligible, the working out of blind law, must in the long run breed pessimism in sensitive souls. Such a scheme of the universe is deadening to the human intellect, and finally to human activity. Any scheme of society which cramps and fetters human freedom brings the same result. It is no wonder that men like Nietzsche arise to preach individual liberty and individual advancement even at the expense of those who must go down as the individual rises. It is no wonder that librarians find that books about Napoleon are more called for than any others. For he is the standing illustration of what sheer force of will and intellect can accomplish. Small wonder that in an age of mechanistic philosophy a man like Bergson should appear to preach the truth of the freedom of the human spirit. For this is one of the great messages of the religious prophet. Men will not for long admit that they are not free. In an age of materialistic determinism, the opportunity of the Church is great. Personality is the great word in religion. The worth of the human spirit is its great theme. The sin of our age, or of any other, is the wrecking of the human spirit. This is why the social question lays at the door of the Church at once its challenge and opportunity. The Church must take account of it, not that it may become a 'judge and a divider' over men in questions of wages and hours, but because in the fearful mill of our industry-for-profits, men, women, and children are being ground to pieces, not merely in their bodies, but in their souls. What shall it profit a man, or a social order, if he or it shall gain the whole world of material things, and lose his or its own soul in the process? Religion stands for the things of the spirit. Its prophetic message is to the souls of men. It summons them to a sense of their spiritual reality, and to their own worth. It stands, or should stand, as the prophetic voice to demand that all subordination of men and women to gain should cease."

IMPURITY IN THE MAGAZINES

THE TONE of our magazine fiction has of late come under the censure of both lay and religious journals, the latter representing both branches of the Church. *The Baptist Standard* takes a cue from a story which the Charleston *News and Courier* passes on about a writer who tried to get acceptance for one of his tales in a popular weekly magazine. The manuscript was returned with the editor's comment that the story "was a trifle too suggestive in one place." The author then sent it to one of the popular monthly magazines, and the editor, this time, wrote back that he liked the story immensely, but thought two or three of the scenes could be made much more suggestive without being actually indecent. The author, we are told, "refused to make the changes, altho, being an author, he needed the money." The comment which the secular paper adds is that—

"The incident illustrates a phase through which current literature in now passing. The licentious story seems to be very greatly in demand. Those periodicals which are sticking to decency in fiction are losing customers, while those which cater to a Boccaccio-loving public are swelling their lists of subscribers. It is unfortunate that it should be so. . . . The demand for a return to the normal becomes acute. We can almost detect signs of the retrogression. It might be worth while for the Post-Office Department to read what some of the magazines are publishing and see some of the pictures they are reproducing."

The Baptist Standard wonders "why some magazines are permitted in the mails," and why "at least two or three of the best sellers are found on news-stands," adding,

"The associate editor was in a book-store in a certain Texas city this week and overheard two ladies ask for some books that were lively. They objected to one on the ground that it was too dull. Is it any wonder that the courts are choked with divorce suits as long as the country is flooded with immoral literature?"

The Catholic weekly *America* (New York) joins with others of its faith in censuring our periodical literature, and does not hesitate to name two or three prominent names, which, according to its lights, are among the transgressors. Without going so far as to repeat these, we pass on its strictures in substance:

"The secular periodicals that can safely be introduced into Catholic homes are growing fewer year by year. When the editorial staff of —— was reorganized some time ago, the character of the articles that appeared seemed to improve. But its subsequent reduction in price and its profest aim at a 'wider appeal' have been followed by another lowering of tone. Many of the stories and papers that it has been recently printing on the life of the 'underworld' will do the sophisticated 'general reader' no manner of good, and can do nothing but harm to the young. What is worse is the fact that these objectionable articles are often accompanied by a smug and solemn preface or editorial which calls attention to the high moral value of the lesson the contribution teaches. In the issue of June 28, for instance, there is a story of a baby girl who is being brought up in a house of prostitution; much of what she sees is described, and her 'deliberately chosen' suicide is sympathetically pictured. Then, to safeguard the unreflecting reader from missing the priceless moral lesson this absurd and suggestive story teaches, he is unctuously told in a short preface, set in bold type, that: 'Childhood is innocent everywhere, and sordidness and sin are never sadder than when seen through its candid eyes. But children are the ones to find goodness wherever goodness is, even in the unsuspected places, and *Bubbles* sought it out unerringly.' What unmitigated cant!

"Even the higher priced magazines, formerly somewhat careful about the matter that entered their pages, now admit but too often stories that are largely concerned with violations of the Sixth Commandment. Either the plot turns wholly on the commission of adultery, or dangerous descriptive passages are frequently introduced, or marital unfaithfulness is covertly palliated."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

MR. BROOKS'S SIGNIFICANT STUDY OF SYNDICALISM IN AMERICA

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS*

WHILE a good many of the literary folk of the day are studying life through the large end of a long-distance telescope, and giving us the novelized results of their observations in merry prattling tales of so-called society life, there are others equally gifted in the arts of literary expression who are going out into the fields and studying almost microscopically the rather extraordinary things that are going on there. In fiction, save with a few notable exceptions, we are getting little more than the tinkling cymbals that always go along with the gay of spirit, and the joyously irresponsible, whose motto is "eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow ye die." We read with pleasure, or the lack of it, according to our individual tastes, all the little tid-bits of gossip concerning the shining lights of extreme Tangoistic society, woven into romances of exceeding great length, and we gather from them that life is just one danced thing after another, and that, while things are rather frothy at the top, underneath all's well with the world.

Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Jack London strike a deeper note than this, and come down to the really significant things of life. They make us think a little, and perhaps instruct us also. They at least inspire us to look up certain matters that we might otherwise be inclined to ignore, but in the main our writers of fiction can hardly be said to have done their duty by the times in which they live, or even to have tapped the surface of hidden currents that are whirling us onward to amazing things. A period that for the importance of its subject-matter might easily have produced a Harriet Beecher Stowe, with another awakening, if somewhat exaggerated, novel of deep human import, is barren of any such fruit; and it has been left, therefore, to a few serious-minded investigators to do for us what some of our so-called realists might readily and profitably have undertaken. Among this class of writers none has come back to us with more profoundly significant material than Prof. John Graham Brooks, who has for several years now been providing us in his successive volumes, "As Others See Us," "The Social Unrest," and now in his admirably presented story of "American Syndicalism. The I. W. W.," with pretty closely observed, and accurately reported, pictures of conditions concerning which 90 per cent. of us know nothing, altho conceivably they may ultimately come to have a vital bearing upon the lives of every one of us. It has never bothered us very much to think of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. On the contrary, it was always rather pleasant to think of that matricidal young person doing anything so comparatively innocent as fooling with a violin; but in our own day and generation it irks us somewhat to note the vast amount of frivoling that is being done by worthier souls than Nero while human souls are burning with a thirst for sabotage and industrial warfare.

The story is told of a lady of social distinction who was recently asked what she thought of Syndicalism, and her reply was that, while undoubtedly it was not wholly commendable, she nevertheless did not think its influence upon the modern theater was as bad as some dramatic critics would have us believe. We mention the incident not because we consider the anecdote particularly amusing, but because it fairly represents the ignorance of the general public in respect to a movement concerning which, whether we admire it or despise it, it is to be said that it is here, is adding materially to the already uncomfortably complex complexities of modern industrial life, and if not intelligently met and handled may very easily involve us in a social conflagration that will do considerably more than scorch a few conspicuous offenders in the ranks of the capitalists. It is not a development as yet to get excited over. Still less is it a movement that can safely be ignored, and yet we venture to say that among the many statesmen in which our time is so prolific, representing many differing shades of opinion, there is scarcely one of them whose opinions on the subject of Syndicalism and the I. W. W. are definitely known. Perhaps in their own very proper pursuit of the iniquities of capital they have overlooked a movement which involves the establishment of a Trust in Labor which proposes, with no subtle phrases concealing its significance, to "take back, by violence if need be," what has been stolen from the toilers by those whom they have denominated the drones. The sum total of this recovered booty, be it understood, is not the fair share of the toilers, a portion withheld from them, a percentage definitely ascertained, but the whole—the complete results of the achievements of the energy, brawn, brains, human enterprise, foresight, and thrift of mankind from the beginnings of industry down to the present time!

If it is necessary to accomplish this purpose that the followers of Syndicalism shall destroy, destruction is not only justified, but is commended as a virtuous indulgence. If in order to attain the ends of Syndicalism all law, order, courts, and legislatures must be defied *vi et armis*, its leaders declare to their followers that it is their sacred duty to unfurl the banners of war, to sound the tocsin, and, pike and hook in hand, lay the agencies of the law in the dust; these agencies, according to their methods of reasoning being after all nothing more than the insidious instruments which unconscionable greed has employed to hold labor in slavery. It would seem that a movement of this kind in these days when our statesmen are devising methods by which phonographs and vaudeville entertainments may be officially supplied to lonely farmers, and are inserting in various State constitutions provisions requiring that hotel blankets shall be of sufficient length to reach from the chin to the toes of the longest commercial traveler known to science, not to mention other highly commendable schemes of social uplift, would also be worthy of attention. Surely an organized effort to introduce sabotage into American industrial life, and all the other insidious forms of disorderly resistance which constitute nothing less than a guerrilla warfare upon society as well, would appear to be a theme worthy of a statesman's attention; and possibly it would be so considered by our public men if they were really cognizant of what is going on under their very noses. Possibly up to this time they may be excused for not having quite taken in the significance of the movement. It may have seemed to them to be more or less of what General Hancock called the tariff—a local issue; but now that Dr. Brooks's keen analysis of the movement and its meaning is within their reach that excuse can no longer obtain; and it is our earnest and sincere belief that no modern legislator, in State or national councils, should be without this informing volume, any more than a traveler in foreign parts should be without his *Baedeker*.

The origin and development of the Syndicalist idea Dr. Brooks very clearly and dispassionately presents, and in such terms as should not weary even the most delicate legislative mind. Indeed it is one of the great advantages of Dr. Brooks's style and method that he is not only well informed, temperate, and speaks as one having authority, but that his manner is pleasing almost to the point of being entertaining. His notable success as a platform expositor of intricate sociological problems has stood him in good stead as a writer upon topics that most writers would make over into rather dry reading. He has stood face to face with so many different types of men and women, of so widely varying degrees of intellectual receptivity, that he has acquired the invaluable gift of presenting what he has to say in terms so clear that even the humblest thinker among us can scarcely fail without special effort to grasp his meaning. That his work is so eminently fair to all parties involved in the various phases of economic and social revolt through which we appear to be passing is not the least element of its strength. Dr. Brooks has no hard words for any one, nor, on the other hand, does he write as a partizan of any one of the many conflicting elements in the struggle. Capitalist, Socialist, Trade-Unionist, Sabotist, Syndicalist—all are haled before an admirably impartial tribunal and made to give an account of themselves, and a full measure of justice is meted out to all. The author is not blind to such virtues as any of them possess, or if they lack virtue altogether he

* **American Syndicalism. The I. W. W. By John Graham Brooks.** 12mo. New York. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

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is liberal enough to perceive and to present their justifications of self. Nor does he hesitate to lay their sins before us with equal impartiality.

We wish we could agree with Dr. Brooks's charitable view that the present leader of the I. W. W. forces in America is in some slight degree "an educator," as well as an agitator. That this notorious person is the latter is clear enough to all who have taken the trouble to follow his utterances, but until we are convinced that he was incorrectly reported in his address to the strikers at Paterson a few weeks ago, in spite of our profound respect for Dr. Brooks's judgments, we must withhold acquiescence in any intimation that Mr. Haywood is an "educator." Here are the words attributed to him upon that occasion when he was addressing a gathering of men and women who had received no pay-envelops for weeks:

"Not many years hence all the small silk-mills will be abandoned, and the work will be done in one mammoth plant by the workers. It will be Utopian. There will be a wonderful dining-room where you will enjoy the best food that can be purchased; your digestion will be aided by sweet music, which will be wafted to your ears by an unexcelled orchestra. There will be a gymnasium, and a great swimming-pool, and private bath-rooms of marble. One floor of this plant will be devoted to masterpieces of art, and you will have a collection even superior to that displayed in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. A first-class library will occupy another floor. The roof will be converted into a garden. There beautiful flowers will fill your eyes and their sweet perfume your nostrils. The work-room will be superior to any ever conceived. Your work-chairs will be morris-chairs, so that when you become fatigued you may relax in comfort."

If a man clothed with such responsibilities as this leader has assumed can speak in such terms to an already excited and angry mass of inflamed spirits and be called an educator, we should like to have some one rise up and tell us why certain authors of mining-prospectuses are now wearing prison-stripes for trying to make the investing public believe that a hole in the ground in the cobalt regions of Canada is twin brother to the famous mines of King Solomon.

Nevertheless, Dr. Brooks in the preparation of this thorough survey of the origin, development, and significance of the Syndicalist movement, and the Macmillan Company in the publication thereof, have rendered a distinct public service; and we should like to see the work introduced into every course of the study of economics and sociology in our American schools and universities. The future will be more likely to take care of itself adequately if the coming trustees of American welfare approach the problems that will inevitably confront them fully armed with an intimate and accurate knowledge of their real significance.

MODERN GERMANY

Lichtenberger, Henri. Germany and Its Evolution in Modern Times. 8vo, pp. 440. New York: Henry Holt & Company. $2.50.

The term "evolution" in this somewhat awkward title means development, for Germany was not evolved in modern times—altho this book shows how greatly the Empire of the Kaiser has been developed. It is a pity when Darwin's word should lose scientific significance and become merely a term of dilettante cant. As a matter of fact, the English title is unworthy of this admirable treatise in which the growth of Germany is analyzed and described with true scientific fidelity and precision. For its author, Professor Lichtenberger, of the University of Paris, is a genuine philosopher, and in the original title, "L'Allemagne Moderne, Son Evolution," he does not expose himself to the criticism which we have passed on the English title. He shows how during centuries the process of evolution has been going in until we reach the result in Modern Germany. He sticks to his thesis throughout as it is embodied in the following words:

"When I contrast the old belief in authority with modern subjectivism I do not wish in any way to assert that either of these two conceptions of life is superior to the other, or that one of them should supplant the other, or that history shows us a progressive evolution, continuous, tho indefinite, toward rationalistic subjectivism. All that I wish to say is this—that mankind, during modern times and especially during the nineteenth century, has felt within himself the tremendous growth of the belief in the organizing power of the human intellect and will, that he has applied his energy with remarkable intensity to the conquest of 'power,' whether scientific or technical, economic or political, and that the effort to inaugurate the universal rule of scientific and free reason is, perhaps, the greatest fact of the nineteenth century."

Those who have followed the history of Germany up to our own time will see at once what a glorious subject that country presents for the illustration of these principles. And the author of this learned volume has made good use of his opportunity. He has traced the growth of capitalistic enterprise from the days when the Junker, or country gentleman, "did not aim at the intensive cultivation of his property" so long as he obtained from it "the means of sustenance," up to the days of enterprise, when every resource was exhausted and exploited, and the end to-day is "a brilliant triumph for German enterprise and commerce," for to-day, "while France has sunk from the second to the fourth place, Germany, outstripping both France and the United States, has won the second place" and is next to England. These statements the professor supports by abundant statistics. He applies his principles in an equally broad and pertinent way to Germany's social development, Freethought, and Political Evolution. The religious condition of the country and its artistic growth are dealt with in chapters which exhibit encyclopedic learning and taste. On these points the writer presents the following brilliant summary:

"German Reason has proved herself a force of the first magnitude and a peerless instrument of power. But she has not proved an absolute and intolerant sovereign, and has always sought to work as amiably as possible with the forces of the past. She has endeavored, in the realm of religion, to make a compromise with traditional beliefs to 'fulfil' Christianity rather than fight it to death. And in the domain of politics, instead of founding a uniformly rationalistic state, she has displayed great consideration for tradition, has shown a respect for monarchical authority, and has been careful not to violate vested interests, or to precipitate too hurriedly the evolutionary process which bears modern nations toward a democracy."

We regard this book as a memorable addition to the many books which have been written to describe the progress of nations. It is clear and convincing, and its great merit is that it marshals admitted facts in such order that their causal connection and tendency are indicated with indisputable justice. It is written without *parti-pris* or the indulgence in speculation, and is as safe a guide as we know to an understanding of the inner workings and outer manifestations of Germany's national power.

COLONEL LIVERMORE'S BOOK ON THE CIVIL WAR

Livermore, William Roscoe. The Story of the Civil War. Campaign of 1863. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 270–521. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

The history of the war between the North and the South has been written over and over again, and a bewildering mass of personal memoirs and reminiscences has very naturally appeared to satisfy the public appetite on an absorbing subject. The present work is one of the last, and yet one of the freshest which has fallen into our hands. These two brilliant volumes are a continuation of the work begun by John Codman Ropes and received so gratefully by historical students and general readers as a clear, succinct, and impartial account of the campaigns up to the end of the year 1862.

The mantle of Mr. Ropes as a judicial and painstaking chronicler has certainly descended to Colonel Livermore, who has collected his data from every work of importance on the subject and wastes nothing in the performance of his task—neither the time of his reader in empty rhetoric nor his own breath in needless verbiage.

His skill in condensation, his ease in the use of accumulating vital details of the events he narrates make the work attractive to the attention of the reader and hard to lay down. There are many lessons in war to be learned from the struggle here recorded, and so recorded as to be of the utmost value to students in the art of warfare and statesmen who may be called upon to initiate such undertakings. Thus Colonel Livermore gives an estimate of the strength and losses of each army in each campaign and battle in a tabulated form. The position of the opposing troops from month to month and from hour to hour in battle is shown by a series of maps which exhibit at a glance the operations of each general.

We are told what each commander thought and said about the situation. Most vivid is the picture presented of the great struggle for the possession of the Mississippi valley, of which the exploits of Farragut, Davis, and Porter, the defense of Corinth by Rosecrans, and the final triumph of Grant, after repeated failures in the capture of Vicksburg, are the most prominent incidents.

This book is one of the most illuminating histories which we have yet met with of a very complicated war. In such narratives the smoke of the fight sometimes hides a clear view, or the party feeling of the writer obscures the exactness of the facts. This writer has made the war intelligible

(*Continued on page* 182)

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"Automobile—
a motor vehicle"
From Webster's New Standard Dictionary

Trade-Marking a Famous Motor

Engrave on the tablets of your memory this trade-mark. It is the stamp of a good motor and a good motor is the solid foundation of a good automobile. The dictionary makers realized this, when they defined an Automobile as a "Motor Vehicle"; all men who motor acknowledge it; and more than 50 of America's leading motor vehicle makers proclaim it by building their cars upon the sure groundwork of the Continental Motor.

¶A weak foundation has ruined many a costly edifice. Down to bed-rock must go the substructure; down—in the case of a motor vehicle—to the hard and fast assurance of a motor with power, with speed, with certainty of service, with sales' prestige, with long years of life-span.

¶The name of the motor—symbol of power—reveals the character of the car. For the motor is the key to the whole construction—the costliest and most vital factor. Every motorist should know this, and Continental advertising is going to make this knowledge public property.

¶Continental motors date back to 1903. They have perennial youth in design—the maturity of age in experience. Over 75,000 are now in use—developing, daily, more than six times the horsepower taken from Niagara. Best known cars—cars that have conquered the world's markets—have swept to success carrying the Continental Motor.

¶To the companies making these cars, their engineers as well as our own, belongs the proud distinction of having made "Continental motors America's standard." For the counsel of these many engineers, some of whom not only stand as leaders in their profession but are individually known to every American who reads, has had much to do in the final perfecting of Continental motors.

¶These are the far-seeing, level headed men who, building for the competition coming, have already specified over 40,000 Continental motors for 1914.

¶Not made to meet a price, not built to shatter records of quantity, Continental motors are constructed to fulfill a service ideal—to be a true foundation for a worthy motor vehicle.

¶For this we trade-mark our product.

Continental Motor Mfg. Co.

Largest exclusive motor builders in the world.

Factories: Detroit, Muskegon, Mich. Detroit, Michigan

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Fifty-six years experience and adoption of every possible Sanitary Precaution in its Manufacture, has made

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EAGLE
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The Cleanest, Safest, Most Wholesome and Satisfying Substitute for Mother's Milk in Infant Feeding.

Write for Booklets

Borden's Condensed Milk Company

New York

Established 1857

"Leaders of Quality"

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 180)

and represented the morale of the armies exactly what it was.

JOSIAH STRONG'S NEW BOOK

Strong, Josiah, D.D. Our World: New World-Life. Pp. 290. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Cloth, $1; paper, 50 cents.

A new book by Dr. Strong has been an event in the book world for twenty-five years. It is safe to say that "Our World" will add a considerable number of years to the literary life of the author and appreciably enhance his reputation.

"Our World" is planned to consist of four volumes, and each is to treat of our world from a new point of view. The first volume is entitled, "New World-Life," and is an auspicious beginning for the set. The volume is divided into two parts, entitled respectively The New World-Life and The New World-Problems. The ten chapters, running consecutively, treat of the *new* World-Tendency, World-Industry, World-Peace, World-Ideal, Problem of Industry, Problem of Wealth, Race Problem, Problem of the Individual and Society, Problem of Lawlessness and Legislation, Problem of the City. This is the barest possible outline of a rather large and complex task. How has the author succeeded in making the reader realize that he is face to face with a new world in every respect?

In the past, the life of man was all toward diversity—the mountains, the rivers, the seas, race, language, custom, religion, everything tended to separate and isolate man. Now the tendencies are all in the direction of oneness. "Steam annihilated nine-tenths of distance, and electricity has canceled the remainder," is the author's terse and significant phrase; knowledge is international, and ignorance and isolation must disappear. This tendency toward union is well illustrated in world-industry and commerce, which embrace every nook and corner of the globe, and make a world-peace not only desirable, but necessary. With international banking, commerce, and manufactures, investments, etc., it is not so easy for a government to wage war upon its neighbor, because it might destroy the property of its own subjects. Think of the $2,000,000,000 of British money invested in the Argentine Republic alone! And of the $13,500,000,000 of British investments in 1909 all over the globe! Whom is John Bull to fight without seriously injuring himself? This certainly leads to a new world-ideal. We have done so much in improving our condition that we believe we can do still more—we look no longer to the past for the golden age, but to the future. All these changes involve, however, new problems, of which the most important is industrial. The workingman has received political freedom, but is more dependent industrially than ever. How are these two opposites to be harmonized? The capitalists and the workers organize in hostile camps. How are their interests to be reconciled? This antagonism is accentuated by the new problem of wealth. Formerly, output could be increased only by adding a new mouth to be fed—hence wealth increased very slowly. Now machinery increases output anywhere from ten to a thousand times with an increase of workers of only two or three times—hence wealth has become possible. Who gets it? One man of a certain trust went to bed one night (p. 150) and found his already many millions increased by $29,000,000 the next morning. Did he earn it? How did the lady get the $15,000 to buy a diamond collar for her pet dog? People travel more easily nowadays, and this means that a new race-problem is being created, since the swarming millions of China may cross the Pacific in a few days. How are we going to stop them when they number 300,000,000?

The new conditions involve infinitely complex and numerous problems in every aspect of social and individual life. How are we to legislate for them so as not to crush the individual and yet maintain social coherence? New farm machinery is constantly decreasing the number of "hands" needed to produce a certain amount of food. What is the surplus of country population to do but go to the cities? There is no other place for it to make a living, hence the growth of cities at an increased ratio is inevitable. How are we to cope with these vast aggregations of people of different race, religion, and political and personal ideals, so as to prevent decadence and degeneration?

These are but a few questions touched upon by the author. No man can read the book without seeing the new world-movement going on before his very eyes.

Print, paper, binding are good; and a complete index enables one to find any topic easily.

MR. CHAPMAN ON GARRISON

Chapman, John Jay. William Lloyd Garrison. 12mo, pp. 279. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25 net.

This is a notable little book, the work of a scholar and a thinker. The Civil War in the sixties of the past century has sometimes been derided as if prompted by mere commercial and political interests. Von Moltke spoke of the military administration of the struggle as beneath his notice. To him it was merely a conflict of undisciplined hordes. That clever novelist, Charles Lever, in his brilliant lucubrations in "Blackwood," said that the North and South played at war as two madmen played at chess with random and make-believe moves. He asserted that as America loved what was big and aspired to do what was big, so also the country could not rest satisfied until it had entered upon a big war.

This work of Mr. Chapman's will, we feel assured, dispel all such illusions as those we have indicated. If the war was fought by undisciplined troops, that deepens the pathos of a struggle whose unrighteousness was impersonated in William Lloyd Garrison. The cause was a real and justifiable one, and the victory was a victory of goodness over all that was bad. Readers may not share Mr. Chapman's enthusiasm for William Lloyd Garrison's character and methods, but we can not speak with sufficient emphasis of the literary merits of his sparkling, clear, and succinct account of the abolition movement and its most apostolic representative. The history of the Civil War has dealt too much in our ordinary school histories with the names of battles and generals and the recapitulation of military details. The spiritual and real political point of the struggle, a

(*Continued on page* 184)

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EVERY car buyer, nearly, hopes his next car will be free from the failings of his old one, and will not develop new annoyances that he never dreamed of—annoyances that may be worse than the old ones.

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NOT AN EXPERIMENT

The Winton Six satisfies—to the very limit of an owner's requirements. And no wonder, for it is the one high-grade car the world over that, in a single model, has been undergoing a straight-forward development through seven consecutive years. Designed right in the first place. Radical changes never necessary. And consistently improved and perfected from year to year by Alexander Winton, founder of the American gasoline car industry, and the world's earliest and foremost specialist in six-cylinder cars.

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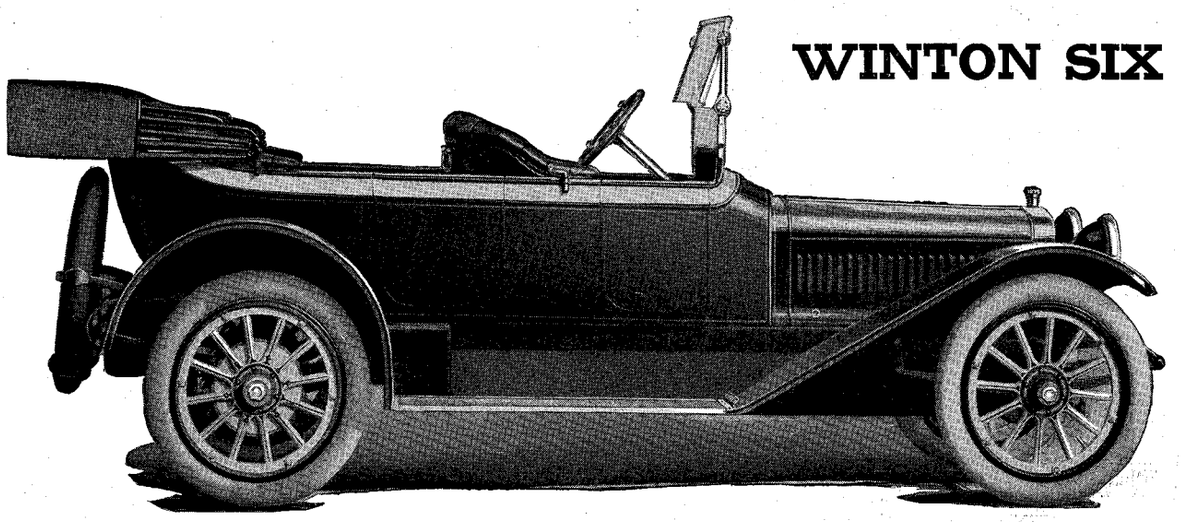

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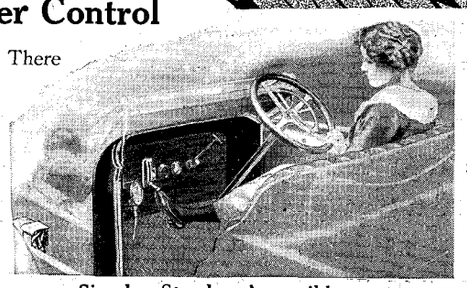

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Throw on switch and leave it on. When your car attains a speed of 10 miles, the DYNETO-ENTZ Unit changes from Starting Motor to a Storage Battery Generator. This change is accomplished without the aid of automatic devices, without any attention. When the car drops below 10 miles an hour, the DYNETO-ENTZ changes back to a Motor, assisting the engine and preventing stalling.

The DYNETO-ENTZ System is composed of a motor-generator (with only one moving part), an ordinary 3-point blade switch, one storage battery, lighting switch and simple wiring. Requires practically no attention from the operator for maintenance. Storage Battery is so constructed that it cannot be injured by overcharging, doing away with complicated automatic outfits.

Insist on Having the DYNETO-ENTZ on Your New Car
DYNETO-ENTZ Put on Old Cars by Garage Men and Mechanics

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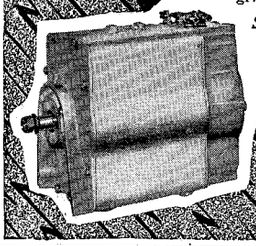

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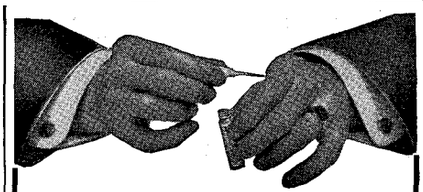

New-Skin, For Cuts

New-Skin is an antiseptic liquid for emergency use on cuts, scrapes and little hurts. It forms a flexible coating, not affected by washing.

Carry it with you always. Keep a bottle in the house.

Home size 25c; Pocket size 10c; Surgeon's size 50c; See directions and circular. 200 Uses. There is only one New-Skin. Be sure to get the genuine. At druggists, or send 25 cents in stamps for Home Size by Parcel Post. Address Dept. 2, Newskin Company, New York.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 182)

world-drama which culminated in the assassination of Lincoln, is too often lost sight of. Those who read the book before us will certainly learn the true perspective and proportions of this darkest of episodes in our national history.

THREE YEAR-BOOKS

Chisholm, Hugh (Editor). The Britannica Year-Book. 8vo, pp. 1226. New York: The Encyclopedia Britannica Company. $2.25.

Colby, Frank Moore (Editor). The New International Year-Book, 1912. Large 8vo, pp. 822. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company.

McSpadden, J. Walker. The American Statesman's Year-Book. 8vo, pp. 1152. New York: McBride, Nast & Company. $4.

The first of these three notable year-books is a skilfully arranged register and review of current events and additions to knowledge in politics, economics, engineering, industry, sport, law, science, art, literature, and other forms of human activity, national, *i.e.*, English and international, up to the end of 1912, which is the date of the latest edition of the encyclopedia, whose editor is Mr. Chisholm. The work is a proof of the rapidity with which the world is moving, altho the frequent footnote references to the Britannica itself show that even a year-book can not quite outstrip the past. A valuable feature of this work is the Diary of Events in 1911 and 1912. It is one of the most convenient reference-books of the kind which we have seen.

Those who have seen and used the preceding editions of the "International Year-Book," of which Frank M. Colby is editor, will welcome the new volume covering the past year. It is indispensable for the editorial office. When we have consulted it we have found it accurate and reliable. It is illustrated with maps and portraits, and it does credit to the eminent specialists whom Mr. Colby has made his assistants.

While much of the information contained in Mr. McSpadden's compilation is found in the "London Statesman's Year Book," a special feature of the work is the prominence it gives to current affairs in this country. It may almost be said that the work is authorized by the United States Government, as the assistance of the departmental heads has been willingly given, and the result is a series of digests, statistical and otherwise, of official reports of the government, State reports, Consular advices, and foreign documents. The volume brings everything up to date, and is admirably calculated to continue and supplement the information found in the ordinary encyclopedia. The article on Panama is particularly comprehensive and conclusive.

Remember This.—A group of men were discussing their probable chances of entering the heavenly gate. Some were extolling their virtues and religious zeal, and felt sure they could not be ignored. Several were willing to take chances when the situation presented itself.

One said he had his plan mapped out and, when prest for details, said: "Well, I intend to walk up the golden stairs and take hold of the door and keep opening and closing it, making as much noise as possible, till I get St. Peter good and peeved, and then he will say: 'See here, either you come in or stay out.'"—*New York Evening Post.*

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CURRENT POETRY

The Poetry of Robert Bridges

IT can never be said of Mr. Robert Bridges, England's new poet laureate, that for the sake of money, fame, or position he lowered his standards or smirched in any way the honor of his craft. He is thoroughly an artist, making poems more for the pleasure of the task than to gain the applause of his readers. A certain delicate aloofness from the popular thought of his time, shown in the semiprivate manner in which most of his verse has been published, as well as in his fondness for classical subjects and classical meters, has so far kept him from holding a high place in the affections of even those of the public who find enjoyment in the reading of poetry. But while his following is small, it is devoted. In "Robert Bridges and Contemporary Poets" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) Dr. Herbert Warren compares him to Milton, "the early, not the later Milton, . . . the Milton of Horton Farm and the Italian travels and sonnets, writing in the fresh morning of that afterward so sultry day, before the storm broke, and Cavalier and Puritan were sundered in the storm; the Milton who is still reminiscent of Chaucer and Spenser, and full of the warmth and color of the English Renaissance." Later he says: "In him grace and gravity have been betrothed and are wedded and have not been divorced. If his muse is something shy and proud, she is by compensation sane and sweet. . . . He has uttered nothing base, has used no unworthy arts, has put forth no hasty work, has never run after fame, but shunning rather the full stream of the world, has developed his art 'in der Stille,' and quietly finding himself, has been ever true to the self he has found." This is high praise, but Mr. Bridges has a critic as friendly as Dr. Warren in Mr. Arthur Symons, who devoted to him an essay in his "Studies in Seven Arts" (John Lane Co.). Of his skill in phrasing he says: "Mr. Bridges obtains his delicate, evasively simple effects by coaxing beautiful alien words to come together willingly and take service with him as if they had been born under his care."

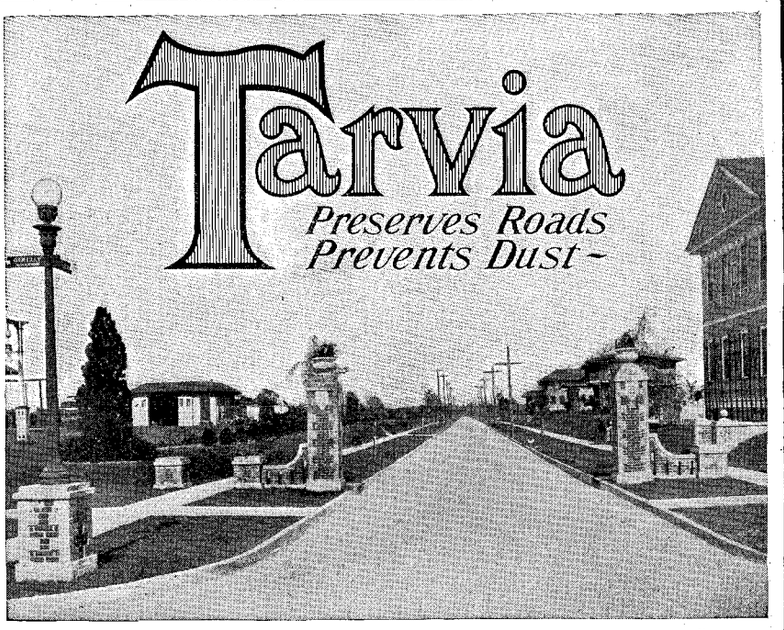
The "Poetical Works of Robert Bridges" have recently come from the Oxford University Press in an attractive volume, from which the following quotations are made. The poem which we give first we select because it illustrates excellently his power to combine words melodiously and graphically and because in theme and in manner its appeal is more general than that of much of his work.

A Passer-By

BY ROBERT BRIDGES

Whither, O splendid ship, thy white sails crowding,
Leaning across the bosom of the urgent West,
That fearest nor sea rising, nor sky clouding,
Whither away, fair rover, and what thy quest?
Ah! soon, when Winter has all our vales opprest,
When skies are cold and misty, and hail is hurling,
Wilt thou glide on the blue Pacific, or rest
In a summer haven asleep, thy white sails furling.

I there before thee, in the country that well thou knowest,
Already arrived am inhaling the odorous air:



De Montiuzin St., Gentilly Terrace, New Orleans, La., Constructed with "Tarvia X"

Fifty Million Yards Treated

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Tarvia may be applied to the road during construction or merely as a surface application.

There is such a vast economy in maintenance expense that it more than balances the cost of the Tarvia treatment.

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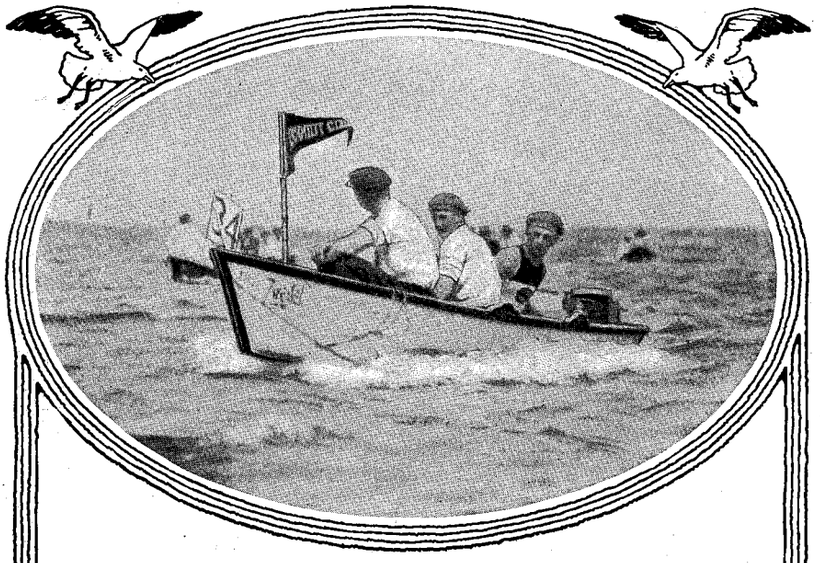

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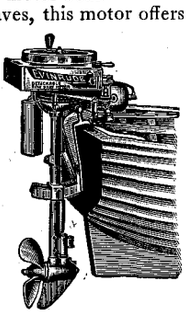

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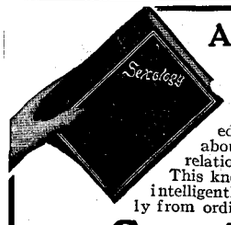

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I watch thee enter unerringly where thou goest,
And anchor queen of the strange shipping there,
Thy sails for awnings spread, thy masts bare;
Nor is aught from the foaming reef to the snow-capped grandest
Peak, that is over the feathery palms more fair
Than thou, so upright, so stately, and still thou standest.

And yet, O splendid ship, unhailed and nameless,
I know not if, aiming a fancy, I rightly divine
That thou hast a purpose joyful, a courage blameless,
Thy port assured in a happier land than mine.
But for all I have given thee, beauty enough is thine,
As thou, aslant with trim tackle and shrouding,
From the proud nostril curve of a prow's line
In the offing scatterest foam, thy white sails crowding.

Perhaps it may fairly be said that Mr. Bridges writes more sympathetically of love and death than of love and life. Surely this elegy is the sincere expression of emotion; surely, too, that expression is artistically without fault. The figure in the sixth stanza—"a track of feeling, a path of memory, that is all her own"—is original and striking.

Elegy

By Robert Bridges

The wood is bare: a river-mist is steeping
The trees that winter's chill of life bereaves:
Only their stiffened boughs break silence, weeping
Over their fallen leaves,

That lie upon the dank earth brown and rotten,
Miry and matted in the soaking wet:
Forgotten with the spring, that is forgotten
By them that can forget.

Yet it was here we walked when ferns were springing,
And through the mossy bank shot bud and blade:—
Here found in summer when the birds were singing,
A green and pleasant shade.

'Twas here we loved in sunnier days and greener;
And now in this disconsolate decay,
I come to see her where I most have seen her,
And touch the happier day.

For on this path, at every turn and corner;
The fancy of her figure on me falls:
Yet walks she with the slow step of a mourner,
Nor hears my voice that calls.

So through my heart there winds a track of feeling,
A path of memory, that is all her own:
Whereto her fantom beauty ever stealing
Haunts the sad spot alone.

About her steps the trunks are bare, the branches
Drip heavy tears upon her downcast head;
And bleed from unseen wounds that no sun stanches,
For the year's sun is dead.

And dead leaves wrap the fruits that summer planted:
And birds that love the South have taken wing.
The wanderer, loitering o'er the scene enchanted,
Weeps, and despairs of spring.

It is fitting that the Laureate should be a patriot, and this requirement Mr. Bridges fulfils. Few as are the poems in which he strikes a national note, the clearness of that note atones for its infre-

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quency. Love of country and warm, human sympathy are blended in the beautiful lines which follow.

Matres Dolorosae

BY ROBERT BRIDGES

Ye Spartan mothers, gentle ones,
Of lion-hearted, loving sons,
Fall'n, the flower of English youth,
To a barbarous foe in a land uncouth:—

O what a delicate sacrifice!
Unequal the stake and costly the price
As when the queen of Love deplor'd
Her darling by the wild-beast gor'd.

They rode to war as if to the hunt,
But ye at home, ye bore the brunt,
Bore the siege of torturing fears,
Fed your hope on the bread of tears.

Proud and spotless warriors they
With love or sword to lead the way;
For ye had cradled heart and hand,
The commander harken'd to your command.

Ah, weeping mothers, now all is o'er,
Ye know your honor and mourn no more:
Nor ask ye a name in England's story,
Who gave your dearest for her glory.

"Tho the difficulty of adapting our English syllables to the Greek rules is very great, and even deterrent—for I can not pretend to have attained an absolutely consistent scheme—yet the experiments that I have made reveal a vast unexplored field of delicate and expressive rhythms hitherto unknown in our poetry." So writes Mr. Bridges in the preface to his Poems in Classical Prosody contained in the volume upon which we have already drawn. The "delicate and expressive rhythms" which he mentions are evident, perhaps, to students of Greek and Latin verse, but they can have little appeal to others. Yet his work in classical meters has meant so much to Mr. Bridges and bulks so large in a volume of his writings that it can not remain unnoticed. His "Peace Ode," written in Alcaics, has been highly praised by classical scholars and is, perhaps, a sample of what we may expect from the laureate on occasions of public festival. We have ventured to omit a number of stanzas.

Peace Ode

On Conclusion of the Boer War, June, 1902.

BY ROBERT BRIDGES

Now joy in all hearts with happy auguries,
And praise on all lips: for sunny June cometh
Chasing the thick war-cloud, that outspread
Sulphurous and sullen over England.

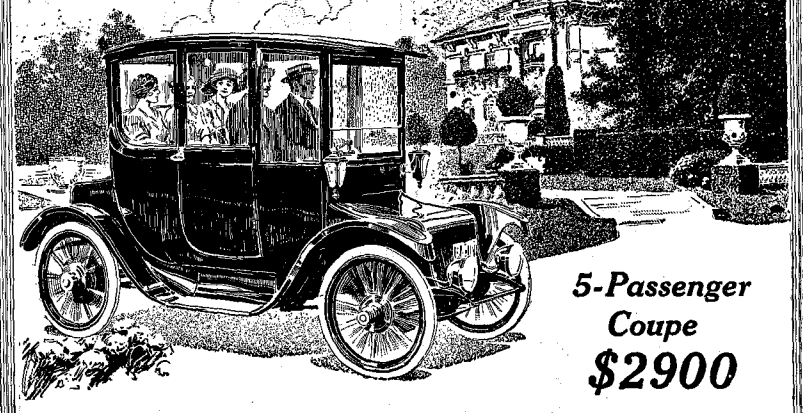
Full thirty moons since unwilling enmity,
Since daily suspense for hideous peril
Of brethren unrescued, beleaguer'd
Plague-stricken in cities unprovided,

Had quenched accustom'd gaiety, from the day
When first the Dutchman's implacable folly,
The country of Shakespeare defying,
Thought with a curse to appal the nation:

Whose threat to quell their kinsmen in Africa
Anger'd awhile our easy democracy;
That, reckless and patient of insult,
Will not abide arrogant defiance:

They called to arms; and war began evilly,
From slyly forestor'd, well-hidden armories,
And early advantage, the despot
Stood for a time prevalent against us:

The Borland Electric



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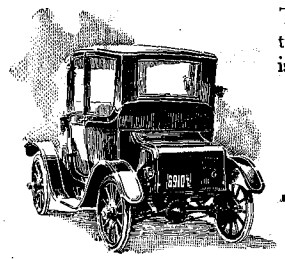

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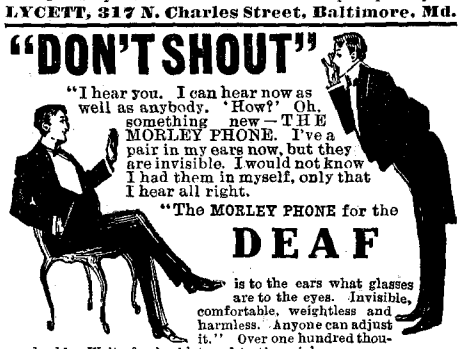

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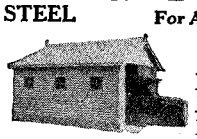

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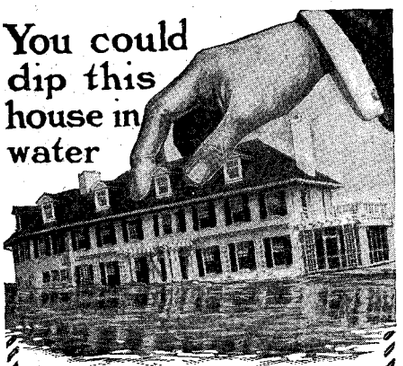

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He rancorous with full money-bags hurried,
Peddling to European envy
His traffic of pennyworthy slander.

For since the first keel launched upon Ocean
Ne'er had before so mighty an armament
O'errun the realm of dark Poseidon,
So resolutely measured the waters,

As soon from our ports in diligent passage
O'er half the round world plow'd hither and thither
The pathless Atlantic, revengeful
Soldiery pouring on Esperanza: . . . . . .

Wherefore to-day one gift above every gift
Let us beseech that God will accord to her
Always a right judgment in all things;
Ev'n to celestial excellencies;

And grant us in long peace to accumulate
Joy, and to stablish friendliness and commerce,
And barter in markets for unpriced
Beauty, the pearl of unending empire.

From such exercises as this, however admirable in technic they may be, most of us turn with pleasure to Mr. Bridges' exquisite brief lyrics. Here are two of the best of them.

When Death to Either Shall Come

BY ROBERT BRIDGES

When Death to either shall come,—
I pray it be first to me,—
Be happy as ever at home,
If so, as I wish, it be.

Possess thy heart, my own,
And sing to the child on thy knee,
Or read to thyself alone
The songs that I made for thee.

I Have Loved Flowers That Fade

BY ROBERT BRIDGES

I have loved flowers that fade,
Within whose magic tents
Rich hues have marriage made
With sweet unmemoried scents;
A honeymoon delight—
A joy of love at sight,
That ages in an hour—
My song be like a flower!

I have loved airs that die
Before their charm is writ
Upon a liquid sky
Trembling to welcome it.
Notes that, with pulse of fire,
Proclaim the spirit's desire,
Then die and are nowhere—
My song be like an air!

Die, song, die like a breath,
And wither like a bloom;
Fear not a flowery death,
Dread not an airy tomb!
Fly with delight, fly hence!
'Twas thine love's tender sense
To feast; now on thy bier
Beauty shall shed a tear.

Would Help Along.—A somewhat choleric gentleman, while waiting for his train, entered a barber's shop to be shaved. The barber was very deliberate in his movements, and the slow manner in which he applied the lather got upon the shavee's nerves. At last his patience gave way and he roared out:

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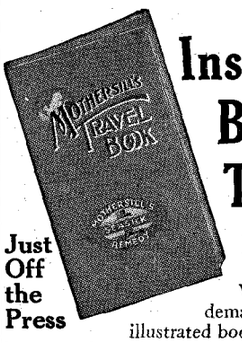

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WHY WALL STREET WEEPS

GAMBLING in stocks in Wall Street is getting to be about as profitable and exciting as small side-betting at a negro crap game in a back alley in Yazoo or Mobile. The atmosphere of the Stock Exchange has taken on an indigo hue; hunger and gloom pervade the Curb, and panhandling is the chief pastime in the bucket shops, if we are to believe some of the reports that come from the lower end of the island called Manhattan. Now, as always, the sun shines during most of the daytime hours, but Wall Street seems to see nothing but the darkest kind of clouds. A railway president left for the West the other day, saying that he was sick of seeing sour scowls in New York financial circles, and was going where smiles were plentiful. The situation is humorously described by Roy L. McCardell in the New York *World:*

But Wall Street has reason to worry. It is estimated that there is a 25 per cent. reduction in the clerical forces in Wall Street and a like reduction of salaries all around of those that survive.

Wall Street office-boys report no deaths of relatives during the baseball season this year. It would seem that baseball interments are taking place on Sunday during these hard times.

But even last season the boss would have said, "And so your poor old grandma is gone, Willie? Here, take this half dollar and bury her at the Polo Grounds!"

In 1910 grandma would have had a dollar funeral—fifty cents for carfare, pop, and peanuts.

Messenger-boys shoot craps at the back of the United States Treasury for cigarette coupons. They used to play on the side lines along the Curb Market in Broad Street. But recently the lean and hungry *al fresco* dealers in unlisted securities have been raiding the games and running away with the coupons.

If the crap-shooting messenger-boys have any real coin they hide it as the rest of the world is doing.

Just before things went from bad to worse the line of waiting private automobiles and public hacks and taxicabs stood three abreast down Broad Street to the upper edge of the Curb Market during Exchange hours.

Now there isn't enough of them altogether to form a funeral for a Bowery lodger dying extremely intestate.

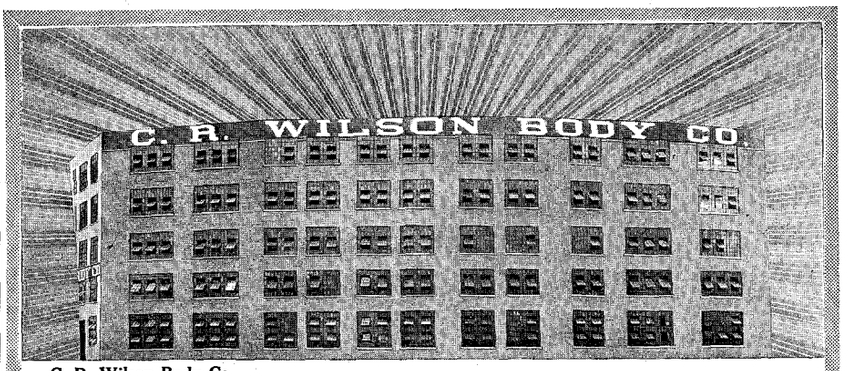
No more do merry wags celebrate the close of an exciting day by casting endless serpentine spirals of ticker tape from the upper windows of the district's sky-scrapers. Ticker tape costs money. Besides, there has been nothing to celebrate in any recent market except heart and other failures.

Who busted a too previous straw hat on "the floor" this year?

Nobody.

Why bust a hat when all counterpoint and contrast are gone?

As for skylarking! Well, if anybody was to start any of the old-time good-time romps and rollicking, the President of the



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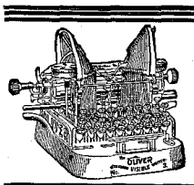
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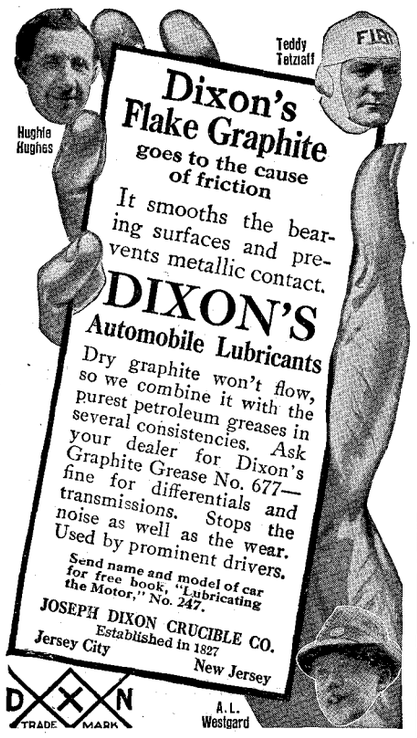
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Exchange would put on the black cap, and friends and relatives would soon be passing to the right. . . . . .

Wall Street has had plenty of spare time to sit down and analyze the whys and wherefores of the present desperate condition of the stock market. It can find plenty of reasons, ranging from the great London failure of Baring Brothers, over twenty years ago, down to the San Francisco earthquake, and from that on to Lawson, to Roosevelt, and thence to the Sherman Law suits against trusts. . . . . .

The Socialist is prone to compare the United States with Russia. Wall Street compares it to Turkey. "Because," says Wall Street, "neither life nor property is safe in Turkey. In this country life, for the time being, is comparatively safe."

The other day, at the darkest hour, an "Evangelist Auto" drove through Wall Street bearing banners "Come and Be Saved!" A revivalist blew a melodious call upon a silver cornet.

"Go up and save 'em in Central Park!" cried a Curb broker. "You're too late for us. Wall Street went to pieces ten minutes ago!"

But, by all accounts it's been on the way ever since the Baring failure twenty-three years ago.

WHERE PURSES DWINDLE

WHEN a five-dollar-a-week shop-girl can not live on her wages, there is an inquiry by a committee of the legislature; when a ten-dollar-a-week clerk can't live on his, there is an inquiry from his father; when a bank-cashier can't make his cover expenses, a general inquiry is sent out by the police; when a Cabinet minister can't make ends meet, everybody inquires why. And a surprizingly large number of folk seem to think that the Cabinet man should dig into his bank account to make up the difference—folk, too, who would raise a howl if it were suggested that the big jobs at Washington be barred to everybody but the rich. Yet no man of the "plain people" can enter a Cabinet where the social requirements run far ahead of the pay. How far ahead they do run is told in *The Wall Street Journal* by "Holland," who recounts the financial sacrifices made by many who have figured more or less conspicuously in the country's history:

Probably the greatest sacrifice of a pecuniary nature made in recent years by one who accepted a Cabinet office was that of Elihu Root. Mr. Root was offered an annual retainer by the late William C. Whitney of $100,000. Mr. Whitney specified in the offer made that if Mr. Root were called upon to go into court he should receive in addition to his retainer the customary fees he charged for court attendance. Those who know say that Mr. Root's customary charge for attendance at court was $5,000 for each appearance. He declined what was probably the most munificent offer ever made to an American lawyer, and accepted a Cabinet post, at a time, too, when the salary of the office was only $8,000.

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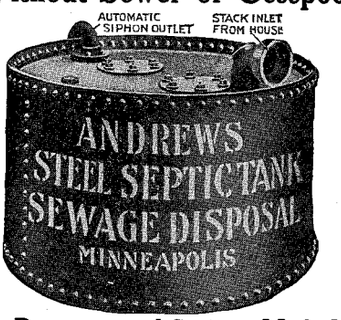

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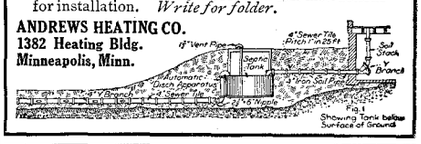

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Daniel Manning estimated that it cost him as much again as his salary as Secretary of the Treasury to serve in that office. He was obliged to give up remunerative associations in order to become Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles Emory Smith resigned the office of Postmaster-General under Roosevelt because he found that were he to continue in it for a year or two longer a large slice would have been cut off from his savings.

It cost William M. Evarts about $20,000 to serve as Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Andrew Johnson, for he relinquished that much of his legal practise, and had it not been for his participation in the earnings of a law firm of which he was the head his four years' service as Secretary of State under President Hayes would have cut heavily into his private fortune.

With a single exception, every one of the members of Cleveland's first Cabinet was obliged to draw heavily upon private means in order to eke out a salary of $8,000. The one exception was Attorney-General Garland, of Arkansas. Senator Garland stipulated, when discussing with President Cleveland the offer of the post of Attorney-General, that he should not be obliged to take part in social entertainment, that it would not be looked upon as an offense if he did not give entertainments, and he frankly gave as his reason his absolute dependence upon his salary for his support and his desire to save something out of his salary so that he might not be obliged to depend upon philanthropy or charity in his old age.

The intimate friends of the late Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State in Cleveland's first Administration and Ambassador to the Court of St. James in Cleveland's second Administration, have said that these two public services of Mr. Bayard cut into his private fortune so heavily that when he retired from his post of Ambassador he had only a little more than one-half of what he possest when he resigned from the Senate to become Secretary of State.

One Chief Justice of the United States died a bankrupt, having exhausted a fortune of a hundred thousand dollars which he possest when he became Chief Justice during his twelve years' service, yet he lived modestly. The friends of another justice of the Supreme Court, a man of great intellectual power, one who could have earned each year probably three or four times his salary of $10,000 had he remained in practise at the bar, was discovered to have left nothing, and his family was relieved from actual charity by a private subscription.

No one of the Presidents, even after the salary of the Presidential office was increased to $50,000, was able to save much. Grover Cleveland gladly accepted offers from magazine publishers after his retirement from his second term, saying that it was necessary for him to earn an income, since he had saved very little while President. His magazine work brought him in all about $18,000. President Benjamin Harrison had saved so little that he was very glad to accept a retainer from Venezuela of $100,000 to appear for that republic before the Venezuela boundary arbitration board.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Family Reason.—"Why do you drink so hard all the time?"

"My wife won't speak to me when I'm drinking."—*Town Topics.*

No Change.—PARKE—"Do you leave your servants in charge of your house during the summer?"

LANE—"Not any more so than the rest of the year."—*Life.*

Not Like Wilson.—"I understand he swears a great deal."

"I wouldn't say that exactly. But I would say that in the heat of passion he finds it impossible to confine himself to 'Tut! tut!'"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Without a Mulhall.—"Moses was the great lawgiver," said the student.

"Yes. And a wonderful part of his work was the way he managed to put so many great laws into effect without the assistance of a lobby."—*Washington Star.*

Corrected.—STREET BANDIT TO PROFESSOR—"If you move you are a dead man!"

"You're wrong, my man. If I move it will show that I am alive. You should be more careful in the use of your words."—*Life.*

Wind Shifted.—"This man has made a speech contradicting what he said some time ago," said the paste-and-scissors editor.

"All right," said the headline artist. "We'll print it under the caption, 'Atmospheric Change.'"—*Washington Star.*

Angelic.—CUSTOMER—"But is he a good bird? I mean, I hope he doesn't use dreadful language."

DEALER—"'E's a saint, lady; sings 'ymns beautiful. I 'ad some parrots wot used to swear something awful, but, if you'll believe me, this 'ere bird converted the lot."—*London Bystander.*

Scot Met Scot.—The following Scotch tale is one of President Wilson's favorites:

A Scotchman was strolling through the market-place in Glasgow one day and close at his heels followed his faithful collie. Attracted by a fine display of shell and other fish, the Scot stopt to admire, perhaps, to purchase. The dog stood by, gently wagging its tail, while its master engaged the fishmonger in conversation.

Unfortunately for the beastie its tail dropt for a moment over a big basketful of fine, live lobsters. Instantly one of the largest lobsters snapt its claws on the tail, and the surprized collie dashed off through the market, yelping with pain, while the lobster hung on grimly, tho dashed violently from side to side. The fishmonger for a moment was speechless with indignation; then, turning to his prospective customer, he bawled:

"Mon! mon! whustle to yer dog, whustle to yer dog!"

"Hoot, mon," returned the other complacently, "whustle to yer lobster!"—*New York World.*

Pride.—"I understand that there are two rival social sets in this town."

"Yes. One set is composed of people who have undergone operations for appendicitis and the others have had the children's adenoids removed."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Asking a Favor.—"Can I believe my eyes!" exclaimed Mr. Timkins as he confronted the burglar. Mr. Timkins had been sent down in the middle of the night to investigate a strange noise, which proved to be the family silver in process of packing up.

The burglar reached for his gun, but Mr. Timkins grabbed the hand instead.

"Don't," he said, giving the hand a cordial shake, "You don't know how much I'm interested in you. Stay awhile. I want you to meet Mrs. Timkins."

"While you're calling a cop! Not on your life!" retorted the burglar.

"No," said Mr. Timkins. "I just want you to stay while I call my wife. She's heard you at work every night for twenty years, and this is the first chance she's ever had to see you."—*New York Evening Post.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 18.—The leaders of the southern revolutionary forces in China proclaim Tsen Chsun-Hsuan, Yuan Shi-kai's old enemy, President.

July 20.—A Sofia dispatch says the Turks have retaken Adrianople.

July 21.—The province of Fukien proclaims its independence of the Chinese Republic, making three provinces which have seceded.

July 24.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen issues a manifesto backing the Chinese rebellion and demanding that President Yuan resign.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 17.—The Post-Office Department decides to permit deposits and withdrawals of postal savings by mail.

July 18.—The Senate tables Mr. Bristow's resolution criticizing Secretary Bryan's explanation that he was forced to supplement his salary by lecturing.

Democrats of the House Banking Committee vote down an amendment to the Currency Bill which would have forbidden loans by banks to their directors.

July 19.—The maximum weight for packages in the first and second parcel-post zones is increased to 20 pounds and the rates are decreased.

GENERAL

July 17.—Charles S. Mellen resigns the presidency of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and all its subsidiaries, to take effect not later than October 1.

July 18.—The building trades lockout in Chicago, involving 30,000 workmen, is ended, the men returning to their places under conditions which prevailed before the lockout.

July 19.—Rioting sailors from U. S. warships sack the headquarters of the I. W. W. and of the Socialist party in Seattle because of alleged insults to the American flag and following a speech by Secretary of the Navy Daniels denouncing the red flag.

July 20.—Socialists in Seattle memorialize President Wilson, denying that they denounced the American flag and declaring that the riots on July 19 were due to the speech by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

July 22.—Sixty-three women and girls are burned to death in an overall factory at Binghamton, N. Y.

July 23.—A coroner exonerates Engineer F. J. Doherty and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company of criminal negligence in connection with the Stamford wreck, in which six lives were lost.

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